Chronic Sores, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Scratches, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Burns, Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY REMEDIED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Extract from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,574—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.


PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, P.M. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡ THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 4th Jan. |
| R.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 11th " |
| GANGES | 4906 | T. P. Creery | 18th " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 25th " |
| B.V.L. CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weichell | 1st Feb |
| R.I. THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 8th " |
| GANGES | 4906 | T. P. Creery | 15th " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5269 | M. De Horne | 22nd " |
| ‡ SUTLEJ | 4293 | A. Symons | 7th March |
| R.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewes | 14th " |
| R.V.L. GANGES | 4906 | T. P. Creery | 21st " |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 28th " |
| ‡ SUTLEJ | 4304 | A. Symons | 4th April. |
| R.I. PENINSULAR | 5027 | R. F. Briscoe | 11th " |
| CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weichell | 18th " |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 25th " |
| R.V.L. SUTLEJ | 4302 | A. Symons | 2nd May |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 9th " |

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamers.
The Steamers marked ‡ proceed to Aden only, and Passengers there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPER./TOR. | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Feb. 1896 |
| IMPER./TRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Mar. 1896 |
| IMPER./TOR. | J. Nicolich | 4,116 | 750 | 1st April 1896 |
| IMPER./TRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st May 1896 |
| IMPER./TOR. | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June 1896 |

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|---|---|---|---|
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|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Pellizzi | 4,795 | 350 | 7th Jan. '96 |
| VINDOBONA | C. Rollin | 4,351 | 350 | 7th Feb. '96 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

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|---|---|---|
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue Rail-way Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA THERESA | V. Ghersmann | 3,042 350 | 31st Jan. 96. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
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Suez on House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Jan. 1, 1896.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 2nd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,880 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,890 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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G. W. LINDSLEY,
Acting Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Loco. and Carriage Department, Superintendent's Office, Hubli, 27th December, 1895.

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(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
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Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
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| A A | Cylinder | for very high pressure Steam. |
| A A | Do. | do. but of greater viscosity. |
| D H | Do. | do. of very heavy viscosity. |
| C S | Do. | do. medium viscosity. |
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Will Produce

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 9th and 10th JANUARY.

The Amusing Comedietta

"SECOND THOUGHTS"

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The Farcical Comedy,

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Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.

Doors open each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to this Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1896.

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HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEALED TENDERS for supplying articles of Diets, Bedding, Clothing, Petty Supplies, &c., under 12 Schedules, to the Civil Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, in Bombay and Poona, for the year 1896-97, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1896. The Civil Surgeon, Poona, will receive them on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tender and Schedules and any other information connected with the Contract can be obtained on application at the Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay.

By Order,

E. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain,
Secretary to the Surg.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

---

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Bar Annual meet at Santa Cruz.
Transport Dilwara arrives.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The average daily attendance of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of December last was 256, and the number of admissions 2,878, the prevailing diseases being fevers.

PARSI CHARITY.—On the third day's religious ceremonies after the death of Bai Navazbai, widow of the late Mr. Hormusjee Motabhoy Thanavala, of Poona, the sum of Rs. 5,000 was set aside, to be subsequently handed over to the trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds, for the purpose providing clothing to the Parsees of Poona out of the interest accruing on the principal amount, which is to be kept intact.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan E. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of a young Hindu woman, named Condee, aged eighteen years, wife of one Dewji, a labourer, residing at Comatipoora. On the 21st instant the deceased went up to the top floor of her house to fetch some cowdung cakes and was coming down a bamboo ladder, when her foot slipped and she fell on to the landing of the floor, sustaining a fracture of the left forearm. She was taken to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort, who treated her. On Monday last tetanus supervened, and on the following day she was at the advice of the bone-setter, taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died ten minutes after admission. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

RAJKOT PENTAGONE.—A deputation from Rajkote, consisting of Rao Bahadur Popatvelji, Azam Manekchand Tulsi, Parekh Virpal Davabhai, Mathuradas Vrijbhukan, Cheshotam Mavji, Bhachund Velji and Somchand Kapurchand have come to Bombay to collect funds for the Rajkot Pinjrapole, in addition to that raised for the treatment of dumb, lame and imbecile animals. The deputation visited Bai Hemkunvarbai, widow of Sheth Ramji Madhavji, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, and they received the following liberal donations towards this worthy institution:—Bai Hemkunvarbai, Rs. 1,000; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Baronet, Rs. 3,001; Sheth Bomanji Dinshaji, Rs. 250; Sheth Jijibhai Framji, Rs. 150; and Bai Saheb Dinbai Nasarwanji Petit, Rs. 3,000,—total Rs. 11,900.

FATAL FALL OFF A BALCONY.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Hindu Burning Ground, Sonapore, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Nagoo, aged seven years, residing with her parents in the 5th Lane. On Monday afternoon, the deceased went to her grandmother's house, in company of her mother, and while the latter was talking with her mother, Nagoo went on to the balcony and while attempting to look into the street she overbalanced herself and fell on to the road, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining serious internal injuries. She was picked up unconscious and was bleeding from the ears and nose and the eyes protruding. A medical gentleman was summoned and he attended the deceased, who never came to herself, and died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from injuries was returned by the jury.

## BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

THE MIDDLE STAKES.

19 Mr. Ali Ala Amir's b a g Conductor.

THE COLONIALS.

5 Mr. Hosie's b w gald Luxury.

THE DESERT STAKES.

10 Mr. Abdul Moshin Amir's b a g al Whaner.
11 Mr. Nawab Khalifah's b a gald Random.

GALLOWAY CUP.

9 Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee's b a g Kazalan.

LILLIPUTS.

7 The Chief of Kagal's b w gald Hero.
8 Agha Sam ssoodin Shah's ch a g Chion Jack.

The programme reminds us that rides on Saturday next there will be no betting in addition to the cash betting on the new "starting" price principle.

PALONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assist. Secy., W. I. T. C.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1896.

2.—Transport Dilwara arrives; Meet, Bombay Fox Hounds, Santa Cruz.
3.—Ordinance; Bombay Extra Race Meeting; Municipal Standing Committee Meeting; Reception to H. E. Lady Sandhurst at Government House, Parel.
4.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Bombay Races, Extra Meeting; Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
5.—Bombay Fox Hounds meet at Sion.
6.—High Court re-opens after Christmas Recess; Municipal Corporation Monthly Meeting.
7.—Ball at Government House.
8.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
10.—Departure Transport Dilwara; Royal Bombay Yacht Club, "Challenge Cup" Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
13.—Troopship Malabar arrives; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
14.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, in Council Hall; Bombay Swimming Club; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Blackheath Medal Handicap.
16.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
22.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.
25.—Bombay Gospel Chapel; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
27.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Hole Match Handicap; Election by Graduates of two Fellows of the University.
29.—Municipal Standing Committee.
31.—H. M. S. Warren Hastings arrives.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
3.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (First Day).
5.—Transport Britannia arrives; H. M. S. Warren Hastings departs for Calicut; Municipal Standing Committee.
6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (Second Day); Royal Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.
8.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Challenge Cup Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
10.—Transport Pavonia arrives from Mauritius; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Transport Dilwara arrives.
12.—Departure of Transport Britannia; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Conversazione, Bombay Art Society.
13.—Opening Ceremony of Bombay Art Society Exhibition; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Yacht Club will give performances.
14.—Thespian Club will give performances.
15.—Departure of Transport Pavonia for Ceylon; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
17.—Ball at Government House.
18.—Bombay University, Convocation for conferring Degrees; Transport Victoria arrives.
19.—Departure of H. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee; Address by Mr. Booth on his Indian Social Scheme.
22.—Bombay Races; Volunteer Parades.
24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Departure of Transport Victoria; Bombay Races.
26.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
27.—Bombay Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
29.—Bombay Races; H. M. S. Canning arrives; Volunteer Parades; Leap Year Day.

MARCH.

4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
5.—Transport Dilwara arrives; H.M.S. Canning leaves for Kurrachee.
7.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Royal Bombay Golf Club, The Golfer's Cup.
9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
12.—Departure of Transport Dilwara.
14.—H.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
15.—Departure of H. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Parsee Freemasons Festival of the Jamsetjee Nadoo.
23.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Troopship Malabar arrives; H. M. S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.
28.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

APRIL.

1.—Municipal Standing Committee.
3.—Good Friday.
4.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.
9.—H.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.
10.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## MR. JUSTICE RANADE ON SOCIAL REFORM.

THE following is the principal address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, at the Social Conference held at Poona, this week:—

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen—It has been a custom for many years past on the occasion of these annual gatherings to deliver an introductory address on the aims and the scope of the Social Conference movement, and before its regular work is taken in hand to bespeak the favourable attention of the public of the place in which we meet, to its claims upon them. In conformity with this practice I stand before you here on this occasion. Before, however, I proceed with the address proper, circumstances have rendered it necessary that one or two personal explanations should be offered. The first explanation that I have to place before you on behalf of those who have been taking an interest in this Conference movement is in regard to the position of the General Secretary, Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao, in connection with the Conference. Some of you may have read a letter from a correspondent of Tanjore published in a paper here in which it was stated that Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao has ceased to be the Secretary, has resigned his office, and that he thinks the Conference a farce, if not, a clever deception. A statement like that appeared a fortnight ago, and I was surprised to find that it should have been accepted as true without question. Because, until last October, when the subjects for this Conference were first proposed provisionally, in accordance with usual practice, I sent a list of them to him, and he returned it with some suggestions. So I was quite sure till 27th October things were alright. But as the statement had appeared in a local newspaper it became necessary in the opinion of some of my friends that we should ascertain what the truth was. And here is the reply which Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao has sent to a letter that I addressed to him. (Read letter.)

I hope this reply will remove the apprehensions created in the minds of some friends as to whether the connection of Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao still continues or has ceased and how far the opinions attributed to him were justified by the evidence of his own writing. The other explanation that I have to give relates to the circumstances under which this Conference has to be held at another place this year. The controversy has been very bitter for the last five or six months, and I do not want to allude to that controversy. But as the matter has a sort of official character about it, it is necessary that a public statement should be made on an occasion like this, in order that there may be no room for misapprehension on either side. I shall not ask my brother with the President's permission, to read a letter that was written and the replies that have been received. (Here the circular letter addressed to the various Standing Congress Committees asking their opinions on the question of the loan of the Congress Pandal to the Conference, together with their replies was read.)

The speaker continued: "There is a third matter and a very important matter which relates to the President-elect of this year's Congress. (An extract from Babu Surendranath Bannerjis letter was read in the meeting.)

THE CAUSE OF THE EXCITEMENT AT POONA.

The question which I propose briefly to consider on this occasion is—how it has happened that while Bombay and Calcutta, Lahore and Nagpur, Madras and Allahabad, had not shown such an excitement over this matter during the last nine or ten years—how has it happened that in this city of ours, which at least we all take a natural pride in, as being equal to all these other cities, if not superior to them in some respects—how has it happened that this city, and this part of the country was made to feel such an unusual excitement over this subject. This is a subject to which we ought to devote some portion of our time. It is a phenomenon which requires an explanation. It is an event which I must say after twenty-five years experience of Poona, should not have happened, and have been so. I need hardly say I was also pained, that it should have been so. But whether we feel surprised or not, there is the objective fact before us. People got excited not only here, at Sholapur, Nagar, Nasik, Bombay, but at Satara, Nagpur, Dharwar, and in many parts of the country, as you will see from the telegrams that have been sent to you. I am quite aware one most obvious explanation that occurred to many is that this excitement is due to personal differences and party quarrels. This is a very convenient way of disposing of this question. Personal differences there are. Party quarrels and party misunderstandings there will be to the end of time just as they have been from the commencement of the world. Wherever a dozen men meet together or a number of people go to work together there will be misunderstandings. But that does not satisfactorily account for what we have seen. The loss of temper, the absolute waste of energy, the absolute needlessness of what I would call their high powers on the subject on which it was not necessary to spend a word. (Hear, hear.) And yet there is the phenomenon that on both sides our publicists and writers, our thinkers and preachers were all engazed in this matter thinking every day and devoting all their attention in a way which almost provoked a cynical feeling whether we had such and such party differences and personal misunderstandings. I believe, you will find are not confined to Poona. I have personal experience of nearly every large city in the country having visited them three or four times and spent a good deal of time in making myself acquainted with their party differences. It is a characteristic of our people that where a dozen people work together one half will call the other half mad or wicked. It is our general habit to misunderstand one another. People think that there is no good man among their opponents. But party differences and personal misunderstandings have never made a whole nation mad. It will not be fair to the intelligence of this city, or to the intelligence of other places in the country of which this city boasts to be the capital to accept this explanation. This way of brushing away inconvenient questions may be very satisfactory to some, but we cannot accept such an explanation in this place. You should suppose yourselves in the position of a naturalist and try to see why so many otherwise intelligent animals should have lost themselves in a confusing mood in the last six months. Or think you are an anatomist and see what is there in the body or this nation which could have produced such disorganisation. It would not be fair on an occasion like this to brush away this question and merely laugh over it. There is a serious significance which we must all lay to our hearts, if we want to derive the lesson which the exhibition of the last six months offers us. The question before us is why should men otherwise intelligent get so much excited over petty matters like this Pandal question. The two assemblies as you know had nothing whatever to do with each other. Their organisations are separate, their modes of work are separate, their publications and objects are separate, but as so many people come from all parts of the country, it has been found convenient than those among them who cared for one or both, who cared for social and political reform, should have a common meeting ground provided for them at one and the same place and time as common expense. While the rise of India has shown a good deal of precocious activity in it, there are ways we are not able to show that wisdom and moderation of temper which we naturally claim the right to command if I confess I am not at all satisfied with the explanation usually offered. There must be something deeper which we must study, some weakness or strength whatever you may call it which alone can satisfactorily account for this phenomenon. According to some, Poona has done what no other place, had the courage or folly to attempt and this is the cause why this contest should happen here and not elsewhere. When we dive beneath the surface, I believe we do come to the traces of certain differences which mark this part of the country from others. Those differences require our most anxious consideration on this occasion.

HOW TO WORK OUT SOCIAL REFORM.

Taking a bird's eye-view of the social history of India you will find that there are various methods of working out social reform questions adopted in the different parts of the country by different races into which this continent has been divided. If you go to Bengal you will find there that the religious Theistic development has taken up and absorbed all the more serious men who think about these matters. On the basis of their new religious ideas, they have developed a social organisation and also formed a community by themselves. This community naturally attracts to itself all those among the other classes of the people who feel seriously about these matters, and they strengthen and grow into a separate section which has little or no connection with the rest of the orthodox or the general community from which they spring. The Brahma Samaj there with all its sects takes up this rank at the head of those who are engaged in the work of social reform. Outside the Brahmo Samaj the only name that figures prominently in connection with social reform is the name of Pundit Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar. (Cheers.) This Pundit did inaugurate a great reform but as you know that outside the Brahmo church or circles that movement failed not only since his death but even during his life-time. Pandit Vidyasagar was one of those who felt grieved in his old age that he had taken part in a matter in which his hopes were not crowned with success. So far as the orthodox community is concerned Bengal is more orthodox than any other part of India. So far as the reformed community is concerned Bengal is more reformed than any other part of India. They form in fact, two separate camps; Koolinism and Kali worship thrive in all their extravagance on one side and puritanical Theism on the other. The great weakness that I attribute to the Brahmun Samajes is that they are so absorbed with the religious side of their creed, and are so separated from the orthodox community that they fail to feel warm interest in other matters which concern the people in the same way as reformer. Elsewhere feel. On the other hand the orthodox community also feels no interest in the Brahma Samaj people. There is an every day attempt on both to sides make the difference as great as the difference between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. What the Brahma Samaj has done in Bengal, the Arya Samaj has been attempting to do for the people of the Punjab with greater advantages. The 5 kin development of the 17th and 18th centuries naturally elevated the Punjab people. The basis of their elevation is the religious development and on it was first based a social organism which absorbs all the more serious and more thoughtful people. The Arya Samaj is a religious organisation based upon a social superstructure into which a few people here and their find their resort, and the rest of the community slowly gets itself more and more bid-bound and more and more wedded to the old ways of thinking about these matters. In the N.W. Provinces neither the Brahma Samaj nor the Arya Samaj has produced any effect. They are a very slow mass to move. The present condition of the N.W. Provinces with all their natural advantages of position and climate, is characterized by lethargy and backwardness. The Brahmins there occupy a very unimportant position. But the rising generation, and the fruit of the University education are devoting their best attention to this question and are trying to reform the usages of their casts. The reports of the Kayasthha, Jat, Khatri, Bhargava and other associations show us that they desire to promote reform within the sphere of their own caste.

THE AIMS OF REFORMERS.

The Social Conference does not wish to kick the old ladder, but it is composed of those who are eager to give and receive information on social matters, and to exchange thoughts on social reform. The present tendency of Hindulism is to throw off its exclusive character (Here the speaker related the story of a Hindu Mahomedan had been converted to the Moslem faith and who were taken back into the Sikh community in the Punjab this year. Another story was told of a boy born Mahomedan converts who were connected in to Hindoosim. A Rangari at Mudhol was said to have been induced to become a convert to Mahomedanism, but in a sober mood repented and wished to come back. But the Brahmins were not ready to take him back into his former community. So the Rangari caste at Mudhol appealed to Swami Nityananda, an Arya Samaj preacher who consented to perform the ceremony and gladly went there and performed it.)

You may think here that we are of course perfectly uncontrolled with all these events which happened in other parts of the country. But time and tide wait for no man. Social evolution will not allow you to rest where you are. There are stages in which a diseased mind is so filled with melancholy and hypochondria that the doctor finds that the only remedy is the cure by faith, and to put more faith in him effectively as patient from top to bottom and even he is so shaken he feels himself relieved. We, every one of us, men and women required that those of us who are working on different lines in this country should work harmoniously. Conservatism is a force which we cannot afford to forego or forget. You may talk and act in a way that appears to be the result of our volition, but you are unconsciously influenced by the traditions in which you are born, by the surroundings in which you are brought up, by the very milk which you have drunk from your mother's breast, or influenced by those things in the world that you cannot disown. To say that it is possible to build up a new fabric on new lines without any reference to the past, is to say that I am self-born and my father and grand-father need not have troubled for me. That is the way in which things strike me at least.

THE METHOD OF REBELLION.

One of the ways in which reform movements are being worked out in India is the method of rebellion. We go into another camp on a religious basis and a social structure is built upon it. The other way of introducing reform is by utilizing caste organizations for the purpose of reform. The third is to go to the Acharya and try to see that they are animated with a high purpose and move about the country and purify us and themselves in the bargain. The fourth way is to appeal to nature's sense of honour and make them pledge themselves to certain reforms. The fifth and least eligible way is to seek legislative help. But in order to work out reforms on any of these lines all of us must work together. We must meet at least once a year to derive what lessons we can from each other and exchange mutual help and impetus. This is the reason why to the Congress the Conference is now wedded to the old ways of thinking about these matters. In the N.W. Provinces neither the Brahma Samaj nor the Arya Samaj has produced any effect. They are a very slow mass to move. The present condition of the N.W. Provinces with all their natural advantages of position and climate, is characterized by lethargy and backwardness. The Brahmins there occupy a very unimportant position. But the rising generation, and the fruit of the University education are devoting their best attention to this question and are trying to reform the usages of their casts. The reports of the Kayast

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHATELAINE WATCHES.—Magnifying Crystal Bell Watches, visible movements, Silver Ring and Chain, very handsome ornaments. Complete with Safety Pins, Rs. 6.—MAJOR Sand Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited

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INDIAN ART GALLERY has always in stock Bronzes Brassware, Inlaid Metal Work, Native Arms, Shi-Ha, Musical Instruments, Lipis, Toys, Blackwood Carved Furniture, Carved Sandalwood and Ivory Inlaid Boxes, Ivory Toys, &c., &c.—16, Hummum Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR HAWK RE-OPENED. Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes, Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Unassorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixture, at Re. 1-4, 1-2, 1-3 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. SHIVASHANKER NARAYEN, well-known Photographer of the Bombay School of Arts, has taken 3 Dozen Views of the Poona Congress Pandal, both exterior and interior and of the Social Conference. Can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, School of Arts.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E. and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a Season to Bombay, OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the late at patent Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, strength in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and undoubted excellence.—N. E. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds attended at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—SOLOMON GOENAGHA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS, at 25 per cent. Discount. Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 8-12, 8-8, and 3-4 Less 25 per cent. Discount.—PEARSE & Co.—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z," care of this Office.

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TAYLORS FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Well-pilot suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put on several limes in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The food is good, Mr. Perreira and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The servants are civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year, including Postage.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stanbens. Lamps, Set brown Leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "X." care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 2 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Pickot Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.

XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents, and Children of the Best Makes and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Rail way Terminus.

TUGUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.—Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Mussoi, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success.—Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 15th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in several cases. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; THACKER & Co. PHILLIES & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 8 to 10 p. m. Rs. 5 per month. Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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ODAR MAL,
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NOTICE

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1896, from 4-30 to 6 p. m. All Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the Reception.

By Command,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.
Government House, Malabar Point.
1st January, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses applied for remedy every defect in vision.

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW
WILL RE-OPEN
ON THE 7TH JANUARY, 1896,
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 12 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 1-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 1.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols, at 106 9-16; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 101. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London at 117. Three and a-half Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £61 7-16. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged in London at 30 9-16d. per oz; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 67½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent down, at 4·89 dollars. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Yellow Metal declined 1-16 to 4 3/8.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,100,000 quarters, compared with 2,230,000 quarters on the water at the close of the previous week. The Wheat market was quiet yesterday, White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool being quoted at 5s. 1½d. per cental, ex-quay. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 32½s. per 416 lbs, buyers, shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 7-64d. higher. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians, while Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. It is announced that the Liverpool market will be closed for the holidays until Thursday.

In New York yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-8 cent, to 8 3-8 cents; while Futures for March were 6 points higher, at 8·10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales, making the total receipts to date this season compare as undernoted with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 39,000 | 35,000 | 32,000 |
| Three days' Receipts | 117,000 | 139,000 | 101,000 |
| Since 1st September | 3,448,000 | 5,166,000 | 4,215,000 |

The Banks, and Produce, Freight, Stock and Share markets, and Mercantile offices generally have been closed to-day for the New Year holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,755 bales. |
| Wheat | 15,007 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 3,216 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 985 ,, |
| Castorseed | 1,079 ,, |
| Rice | 1,074 ,, |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,602 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd December) with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain T W Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (24th December) via coast port, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Pias, Rev Fathers Rego Rosario, and Coelho, and 49 deck.

THE French Mail steamer Ile Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain W Rebufat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (24th December) via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Bassilwith, Mr M Pack, Mr W Grossmun, Mr M Edgar, Mr Goldben, Mr Lury, Mr Tabin, Mr Wadie, Mr R Narjhory, Mr Casserat, eight visitors of charity, Mr and Mrs Aves and child, Mr M Stattfield and 20 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Martimes and Company.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maria Valerie (s) | Feltner | Kobe, Dec 1 |
| | Fultala (s) | Blott | Calcutta, Dec 22 |
| | Culna (s) | Fry | Calcutta, Dec 4 |
| | Ile Seyne (s) | Rebufat | Aden via Karachi. |

DEPARTURE.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Imperatrix (s) | Hassevish | Trieste, &c |

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
29 Lightning (s) ..... Spence ..... Hongkong, 13.

DEPARTURES.
December 29.—Steamers Camorta and Umbila.

## POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Tuesday, December, 31.

Army Signalling.—The next class of instruction at the Central School of Signalling Poona, will commence work on the 17th February 1896 and there will be vacancies for one officer of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and 3 N C O's of Royal Artillery from Poona District.

2. Commanding officers of these corps are requested to send in the name of the officer and N C O's whom they recommend to reach this office not later than the 6th January 1896. If they have no one to recommend a report to be submitted to that effect immediately.

3. The N C O's selected should be directed to report themselves at the office of the Inspector of Army Signalling between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the day the class commences work.

4. N C O's of lower rank than full Corporal or full Bombardiers are not permitted to attend the class (Q M G in India No 2355 B of 22nd August 1888).

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, December 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

On the termination of his special duty, Mr H A Anderson Depy Commr, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three Months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations from afternoon of 2nd Dec 1895.

Mr C H Harrison, Asst Commr, Kangra, is transferred to the Hissar District.

Mr G M Forster, who has been appointed to the I C S, and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade and posted to Multan.

Mr E J Charles, who has been appointed to the I C S, and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade and posted to Amritsar.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr S Le P T Clifford, District Judge, in Notification No 129, dated 26th Nov 1895, is extended by a period of two months.

In supersession of Punjab Govt Notification No 1311, dated 10th Dec 1895, Mr E G Francis, Depy Commr, Ferozepore, has obtained furlough, partly in and partly out of India, for 18 months.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles H Ryall is appointed a Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to the Shahpur District.

Mr J O'Stewart, Asst District Supdt of Police, is posted to Karachi as Depy Supdt of Railway Police.

(*N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, December 28.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Molean, District and Sess Judge, Cawnpore, furlough out of India for nine months and fifteen days from 1st Feb 1896.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Rev G J Chree, Asst Chaplain Church of Scotland, three months on Medical certificate.

Pandit Raghubar Dayal, Depy Collr, Lucknow, is placed on settlement duty in that district.

Mr A Sabonadiere J C Magte to officiate as District and Sess Judge, Mainpuri.

Mr T C Piggott Jt Magte, Budaun, to officiate as Additional Civil and Sess Judge, Aligarh.

Mr E H Ashworth, Asst Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to the Moradabad District.

Surg Capt C Mactaggart, Supdt, Central Prison, on return from furlough to the charge of the Benares Central Prison.

Babu Avadha Bihar lal Probationary Depy Collr, from Benares to Mainpuri.

Mr J E Gill, Additional Judge, Aligarh, to Cawnpore as District and Sess Judge vice Mr J J Molean, granted furlough.

The services of Col G E Erskine, Bo C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, from 4th Nov 1895.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest data of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st January.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Teheran | 1 | 2 | 6 p.m. | ... | 4 |
| Suez | 1 | 3 | 0 p.m. | | |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 1st January 1896.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 19 | ... | 1 |
| " Karachi | 3 | 18 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 37 | ... | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEILE—On New Year's Day, at Pedder Road, Bombay, the wife of Lieut. A. J. Peile, R. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWAN—December 27, at Umballa, the wife of Major H V Cowan, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

COOPER—December 23, the wife of Commander H B Cooper, Royal Indian Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—CURRIE—December 23, at St Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, by the Rev J F W Gompertz, Chaplain, Bernard Montague Champion Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police, N-W Prov and Oudh, son of Surgeon Major-General J B Hamilton, A M S, to Hilda Katherine Fendall Currie, youngest daughter of Colonel Fendall Currie, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, Oudh.

DEATHS.

BARRY—December 28, at Lahore, Maud Frances Barry, 5th daughter of H Barry, Esquire, and beloved sister of Charles W and Mary E Owen, Patiala, of acute peritonitis.

BLACKBURN—December 27, at Sitapur, suddenly, Gertrude Arthur, youngest daughter of the late G W Blackburn, B S M D, aged 15 years and 11 months.

CRAY—December 28, at Coonoor, Susan, the beloved wife of Charles Gray, aged 29 years and 10 months.

DAINTYRE—December 28, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, James H Macintyre, Assistant, Messrs. Macneill and Co., aged 27 years.

MADEIRA—December 20, at Calcutta, Ellen the wife of A Madeira, Her Majesty's Customs, Preventive Service, aged 37 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.


IN the Home honours list India gets a very liberal allowance, for, in addition to Sir Richard Temple, we can also claim connection with Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Justice Farran, and Mr. Justice Bayley. We might almost claim for Sir H. H. Johnston that he is partly an Anglo-Indian from his connection with East Africa, where so many Indian subjects come under his control. But we must wash our hands of Sir W. Coddington, who, as an embodiment of Blackburn thought, entertained conscientious objections to the reimposition of the Indian cotton duties. Mr. Justice Farran's appointment has always carried a knighthood, and Bombay expected that it would have been gazetted at the same time as his elevation to the chief justiceship. The knighthood given to Mr. Justice Bayley he had earned many a time over, and it has not come before public opinion was prepared for it. Sir Frederick Leighton's peerage is a fitting compliment to art, while the importance of commerce is recognized in the peerage given to Mr. Hucks Gibbs, of the Bank of England. Mr. Alfred Austin, a Conservative critic and journalist as well as a poet, it will be seen, has been appointed to the vacant post of poet laureate.

THE interest with which the publication of the New Year's honours list is generally awaited has not been so marked in Bombay this time as usual, probably because expectations of being included in the list have not been indulged in. It is well if this has been the case, for the man who expects nothing is blessed in that he is not disappointed, and on this occasion the absence of Bombay names from the Indian list is very marked. Some compensation for this omission is afforded, however, by the inclusion of Chief Justice Farran, and of Mr. Justice Bayley in the list of knights gazetted to-day. The name of the retiring Governor of Madras has been characterised by certain incidents which, although small in themselves, have attracted a good deal of attention, and have tended to bring into undue prominence the faults of an administration which has been sympathetic towards all classes, and has guided to a successful conclusion some projects of great value to the Presidency. It is, therefore, only fitting that Lord Wenlock should receive from the Queen-Empress the high commendation of his services implied in the grant of a Grand Commandership of the Star of India. Cynics will doubtless be ready to ascribe the conferment of a K.C.S.I. on another retiring administrator, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, to the readiness with which he declared his profound loyalty to the mandate theory, and told his colleagues in the Supreme Legislative Council that they were "bound to obey orders given by proper and constituted authority." But, after all, this dictum was quite natural to Sir Henry Brackenbury, who would not have left behind so good a record of military-administrative work, had he possessed in a less degree a soldier's innate fidelity to higher authority. After some ten years' sovereignty the Thakore Saheb of Palitana has now had his name added to the lengthening roll of feudatory princes who are Knight Commanders of the Star of India, and is to be congratulated upon a distinction which implies the satisfaction of the powers that be with his rule. The Commanderships of the Star of India are fittingly headed with the name of Major-General M. G. Gerard. While his connection to the Central India Horse, of which he is commandant, extends over a quarter-of-a-century, he has, by no means, "vegetated" at Goona, for he has been through two of the most noteworthy wars in which Great Britain has been engaged in that time—the Afghan war, and the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and he was present at most of the leading engagements in both campaigns. For some months in 1882 Major-General Gerard was on special duty in Persia, where he compiled a number of route maps, and reported on the roads and tribes in various parts of the country. Ten years later he spent twelve months at St. Petersburg as Military Attache, and took advantage of the opportunity to obtain material for his work, "The manœuvres of the Russian Army." Of the valuable services of Lieut.-Col. D. Robertson, during a period of thirty years, largely spent in high political service in Central India as well as in Mysore and Hyderabad, it is unnecessary to speak. His personal good qualities, and his tactful conduct of delicate negotiations, whenever occasions for their employment arose, have contributed greatly to the advancement and well-being of the States with which he has been connected. The Hon'ble J. J. De La Touche and Mr. A. W. Fanshawe are the only other gentlemen who receive a Companionship of the Star of India. By his services in the Postal Department, of which he is now Director-General, as well as by the efficient aid he rendered to his colleagues on the Opium Commission, Mr. Fanshawe has fully earned the distinction.

In view of his long and distinguished record in the Secretariat of the Government of India, as head of the North-West Provinces administration, and in the Viceroy's Council, no one will grudge Sir Alfred Lyall, the only Grand Commandership of the Indian Empire that appears in the list. Major-General T. Dennehy, who retired last August, has obtained a higher recognition of the performance of his duties than falls to the lot of most Staff Corps Officers who have done nothing out of the common. The only other Knighthood bestowed in the Order of the Indian Empire falls to Vikar-ul-Umara Bahadur, the able and successful Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad. His visit to Simla a few months ago and the subsequent visit of the Vice-roy to Hyderabad, gave Lord Elgin opportunities both for intercourse with the Minister and for personal enquiries as to the progress of the administration. The honour now granted offers tangible proof that those enquiries confirmed the Queen's representative in his high opinion of the sagacity and ability of Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur. If the Minister was less clear-headed and strong-minded he would now need to be cautioned against allowing his successes to lead him to carry his authority beyond the unwritten but none the less real constitutional limits by which it is bound now that the Nizam takes a personal interest in administrative affairs. A Companionship of the Indian Empire is by no means an extravagant mark of appreciation of the services of Mr. Ghose, the Revenue member of the Madras Council. The same remark is applicable, though in a different sphere of labour, to the Hon'ble Mr Patrick Playfair, who is well known to the mercantile communities of Bombay and Calcutta as one of their most capable and energetic representative men. In the memorable debates in the Supreme Legislative Council on the string of measures that have been passed in reference to the import and excise duties, Mr. Playfair did yeoman service to the commercial interests of the country. The hand of the Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce can be observed in many of the emendations which measures affecting trade undergo when referred to Select Committees, and his speeches on the Imperial Budget are welcomed by the Viceroy and the Finance Minister as those of a well-informed and discerning critic. The only Native Prince to obtain a C.I.E. is the Chief of Baghat, one of the small States which circle round the summer station of the Government of India. The grant of this honour to Mr. T. D. Little, last year, now has its counterpart in the conferment of the same decoration on Mr. J. J. Johnstone, the Public Works Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Chief Engineer for railways, roads and buildings. A like equalisation of one province with another is shown in the decoration received by Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Lord Wenlock's Private Secretary, coresponding to that which Mr. Edgerley obtained when Lord Harris relinquished the Governorship of Bombay.

The only European in this Presidency to obtain a decoration, and that a C.I.E., is Colonel R. I. Crawford, whose manifold labours in the military police, revenue and magisterial departments have been performed in the trying climate of Sind, with little incentive to effort save a high sense of duty and a determination to discharge it. Mr. R. M. Dane has gained wide experience in various parts of India since he joined the Civil service in 1874, and is one of those invaluable officers whose adaptability to circumstances leads to their selection for special duty when they can be spared. Mr. Dane's "special duties" have included the settlement of boundary disputes between Native States, the settlement of income-tax assessments, and the assistance of the Opium Commission, a post in which he was most unjustly accused by the anti-opiumists of "suppressing" the evidence that was "again the Government." The only member of the Viceroy's Staff that has received recognition in the list is Surg.-Lieut.-Col. S. H. Browne, one of the Honorary Surgeons who obtains a C.I.E. The two Native gentlemen similarly honoured are Dr. Rash Behan Ghosh, and Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak. The latter filled the post of principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, for half-a-dozen years, and is to be congratulated on having obtained so high a token of the esteem of the powers that be. Notwithstanding some differences of opinion with the firm, Government have shown their appreciation of Messrs. Cook and Sons' management of the pilgrim traffic, while the contract was in their hands, by according a Companionship to Mr. F. H. Cook, who managed the firm's business here for a short time a few years ago. Of the Volunteer decoration granted to the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway nothing need be said, since the honour may be looked upon more as a right than as a favour by Volunteer officers who have completed the years of service its possession implies. Mr. Kasim Haji Metha, obtains the title of Khan Bahadur, presumably on account of his many services to the Criminal Investigation Department of this city, and more particularly for the assistance he rendered to the cause of law and order during the Bombay riots. Services of the same kind, but rendered officially, in his capacity as Police Inspector, have, in the case of Mr. Tukaram Ramdin, met recognition in the title of Rao Bahadur, which has also been conferred on Mr. Narayen Meghjee Lokhande, the editor of a vernacular paper here, who has put himself forward as the tribune of the people in mill matters. Mr. Balabhai Mancharam, assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has received a like distinction, and another Native connected with this Presidency, who has been honoured, is Mr. Vishvanath K. Joglekar, of Karagji, Dharwar, who can now style himself a Rao Saheb. These, however, are but small compensations for the virtual exclusion of this Presidency from participation in the list of honours connected with the two Indian Orders.

TECHNICAL Colleges have "taken on" in the United States and in Canada, and as nothing in a small way will suit the people across the Atlantic the colleges are "ted up regardless of expense; a healthy rivalry having no small share in the promotion of these institutions. It is only natural that people who long since abolished apprenticeships should desire to shorten, by all possible means, the period of training required for industrial pursuits, and it is only natural that first attempts should leave something still to desire. New systems of any sort are not to be developed with a single effort, and a system of education applied to industrial training, simple as it may seem to the uninitiated, is a very complex affair. Learning a trade consists, to a great extent, of making mistakes and correcting them, of spoiling material and tools, and of turning out inferior work. To avoid this and become a good artificer, the mind must be trained to think in a new manner, to take a number of subjects unconsciously in a certain order, and to perceive in advance new combinations of circumstances arising in the progress of work or design. Technical schools are meant to get young men more rapidly into habits of logical thinking about work than a common workshop training would effect, and to provide them with physical landmarks to which they may refer their experiences with safety. It must be understood that these colleges are intended to train youths who in time will become masters, or at least officials in the industrial world—officials of a more resourceful kind than those of the previous generation. It appears that, so far, the Technical College training is not always a success, in fact, it is getting a bad name for reasons which will probably be found in the system of instruction followed at present. A letter appeared recently in the Canadian *Journal of Fabrics* in which the views of a superintendent of a large cotton factory upon assistants taken from colleges are very forcibly given. The writer speaks of the experience of this superintendent, who wanted an assistant. A young man of about twenty-six presented himself and, giving his experience, mentioned that he was a graduate in mechanical engineering from a technical school, and was surprised—aye, stunned—to receive the abrupt reply that his education would be a damage to him, and that the superintendent had previously had experience with two or three of the class and had found them sorely wanting. The superintendent told the writer that the "technical men" he had employed to work for him were always going to revolutionise things by doing such "big things." The writer, who is evidently a master in some technical college, continues, and, as will be seen, touches very clearly one of the reasons for the failures complained of. "I asked the names of some of the graduates rated as failures, and among others he changed to name a young man with whom I was at one time quite well acquainted. He said that this young man had worked for him before going to college, and that when he returned he did not know or handle anything quite as well as he had before entering the school. I do not know how good a workman this man was, or what position he filled before going to college, but it has always been my opinion that men such as I knew him to be were a damage to the profession and that they were responsible to a great degree for the slurs cast upon the "college superintendent," by non-educated practical men. Having had frequent opportunities to observe this young man's work, I noted that he seldom did any original work, always trying to imitate the method of others without having any clear idea of a problem, or the demonstration of a mathematical formula. In his laboratory and testing work he usually followed closely the rules set down by his instructors, filling out re

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

In the list of New Year Honours the following appointments appear :—

PEERAGES.

Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., and Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, a Director of the Bank of England.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Sir Richard Temple.

BARONETS.

Surgeon-General Arnott, Surgeon-General Joseph Fayrer, and Mr. William Coddington, M.P.

KNIGHTS.

Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., Mr. Justice Farran, and Mr. Justice Bayley.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, Commissioner in Nyassaland, to be a Knight Commander.

THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

Mr. Alfred Austin has been appointed Poet Laureate.

## REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns of Great Britain show an increase for the past nine months of £6,390,000, of which stamps contribute £4,250,000.

JAN. 1.

The Revenue Returns of Great Britain for the last three quarters show an increase of six millions.

The Budget will show a surplus of nearly five millions.

## THE KAFIRS OF HINDU KUSH.

A memorial for Government to favour the Kafirs of Hindu Kush is being signed by a number of English and Foreign scholars and the learned and philanthropic societies.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

### APPEAL FROM THE INHABITANTS.

### DR. JAMESON WITH POLICE MARCHING TO JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

In consequence of a letter from the leading inhabitants of Johannesburg detailing their grievances and appealing for aid, Dr. Jameson, the British South Africa Company's Administrator at Mashonaland, with seven hundred of the Chartered Company's police, crossed the border on Sunday, and is now marching to Johannesburg. It is rumoured that General Joubert with a force of Boers is marching to intercept him.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has cabled to Dr. Jameson to return, and has also cabled to President Kruger demanding that he will do his utmost to prevent hostility, and offering the assistance of England to effect a peaceful solution of the present difficulty.

The *Daily News* in an article to-day considers Dr. Jameson's action highly reprehensible.

The *Times* suspends its judgment on Dr. Jameson's action, but states that if the fears expressed in the Uitlanders appeal are justified then the British people will approve of his conduct.

Referring to President Kruger's reported appeal to the French and German Consuls, the *Times* declares Great Britain will not endure any foreign intervention in the Transvaal nor suffer anarchy there.

## THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., Government Agent for the Northern Province of Ceylon, has been made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

## THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan, with English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

## PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

The usual Proclamation day parade was held on the general parade ground. The numbers of troops were the smallest that were ever witnessed in Poona. No Artillery nor Cavalry was present, owing to their camps' duty. Only four Infantry Battalions paraded. The whole troops were under the command of Major-General Blundell. After firing a *feu-de-joie* three hearty cheers were given for the Empress of India. The troops then marched back to their quarters.

After the parade of the trooping colours of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, which is distinguished for the Karegaum battle, which was fought this day in the year 1818, Major-General Blundell performed the ceremony of placing a garland of flowers on the colours. Then Colonel Babington Peile, Commanding the Regiment, on behalf of the officers, said they were much pleased at the honour done them. Afterwards Mrs. Leslie, wife of captain Leslie, placed a garland of flowers on each Company brought up under the command of a native officer. The ceremony was very imposing.

Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, whose time expires in March next, will most probably be succeeded by Major-General C. J. Burnett, who is now Assistant Quarter-master at the War Office.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollern | 3 13-16. |
| The Manchester market has been firm. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 106 9-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 2½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 61 7-16 |
| Bar Silver | 30 9-16 |

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

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|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton | 68,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 900 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 175,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | NIL | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 1,059,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 29,000 | " |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 13.

It is evident that Lancashire is terribly in earnest in its determination to be rid of the cotton duties. On Wednesday a large deputation representing the cotton trade waited upon Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, at the India Office to urge the early abolition of the Indian cotton import duties, and to ask that in the meantime the duties should be deprived of their protective character. The case for the cotton trade was stated by Mr. Coddington, M.P., Mr. Garnett (chairman of the Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives), John Whittaker (president of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association), Mr. Mackison (Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Associations), the Mayor of Oldham, Colonel Mellor, M.P., Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P., Mr. Wyllie, M.P., and others. Several of the speakers alleged that the 5 per cent. import duty was only countervailed to the extent of 3½ per cent. by the Excise duty. Lord George Hamilton, in the course of a very guarded reply, said no one with his official experience who had come into contact with the representatives of Lancashire could pretend that this was a mere local question, or that those who were agitating upon it were influenced by motives of either selfishness or greed. He had always endeavoured to look at the matter from an Imperial point of view alone and had always treasured up the words of Lord Salisbury twenty years ago, that it was only under conditions of exigency that recource ought to be had to such a policy as that to which the deputation took exception. Unfortunately that financial exigency existed. Since the duties were imposed, however, the position of Indian finance had slightly improved, and if an equilibrium could be established between Indian expenditure and revenue, so that the duties could be dispensed with, it was admitted on all hands that they were the first taxes that should be remitted. No man was striving more to attain that end than the Indian Finance Minister (Sir James Westland). With regard to the delay of the answer to the memorial, he wished the deputation to bear in mind what the difficulties of the Council here and the difficulties of the Council of India were. Here his Lordship remarked that these duties had been imposed on condition that the Excise was to fully countervail the import duty. As the deputation knew, it was the invariable practice here that when any deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to any tax which was in existence they did not get a final answer until he introduced the Budget. But he hoped that in this matter the Government might be able to give an answer in the course of a short time. As every pledge made by his predecessors he of course adhered, and he sincerely hoped that whatever conclusions the Government might arrive at, they might in some way contribute towards the re-establishment of the prosperity of the cotton industry. And here Lord George made a sensible remark, by declaring after impartial consideration of this subject he did not believe that, even if it was in their power to repeal these duties, that would at once bring to it all the prosperity which the deputation anticipated. It was apparent that, quite independent of these duties, there was increasing competition between the products of Indian mills and the products of Lancashire. He believed in the capacity of Lancashire to adapt herself to almost any condition provided she had fair play. That fair play the Government, in common with their predecessors, were pledged to give. By fair play he meant perfect equality in treatment as between England and India. They would agree with him that, pending the date on which they could remove these duties, whatever was done now should be done fully, thoroughly, and finally. It was essential that there should be a full investigation of every detail. He would do his best to accelerate the decision of the Indian Government. He would communicate to it the representatives of the deputation, and he was sure that they would be received in a sympathetic and equitable spirit.

This answer has by no means satisfied Lancashire opinion. At a crowded meeting last night of the Blackburn Weavers' Association, which represents 12,000 operatives, very great dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of the interview with Lord George Hamilton on Wednesday, and resolutions were unanimously passed asking the Lancashire members to use every effort to obtain the repeal of the Indian cotton duties at once. Considerable distress prevails in Blackburn. Even so staunch a Conservative paper as the *Manchester Courier* feels impelled to "speak out strongly on this matter," and its leader on the subject may give Lord George Hamilton wholesome food for reflection. "Nothing," it says, "could be more injurious, or even possibly fatal, to the Lancashire trade than that the hopes so recently and properly excited should be dashed to the ground." But the sting of the utterance is in its tail. "Lancashire demands," it concludes, "that these duties shall be abolished, and pending that consummation that their protective character will be removed. This is her minimum demand, and the sooner the Government sets about meeting it the better for all concerned." Another and far more powerful Conservative organ remarks that it would be indeed a strange thing if a vote of censure upon the Government, or upon the Secretary of State for India were moved from the Conservative benches and supported by the strong contingent of Unionists that Lancashire sends to Parliament. But strange and embarrassing though it would be, it is not absolutely impossible. They are shrewd, hard-headed men in the North, but even shrewd, hard-headed men lose their judgment when their pockets are affected and they imagine themselves wronged. For years past the staple trade of Lancashire has been far from flourishing. Foreign competition, the dwindling value of the rupee, and labour difficulties have grievously reduced the profits of the cotton-spinner. The returns of the co operative companies have shown how often the business is carried on at a loss. And masters and men are alike convinced that the re-imposition of the cotton duties, in spite of the countervailing excise levied on the coarser counts manufactured in India, is the last blow that will kill the trade. The angry tone of the deputation proves how grimly serious the representatives of the cotton industry are. They will not allow that anybody outside Lancashire knows anything of the subject, or has any right to speak about it. But after all, as Lord George Hamilton pointed out, the question is an Imperial one, and cannot be treated exclusively from the point of view of Lancashire. If Lancashire has suffered from the fall of the rupee, India has suffered still more. It must not be forgotten that the obligations incurred by the Indian Government for railways, for frontier defences, and for all other purposes—in which, after all, Lancashire is nearly as much interested as India itself—have to be met in gold. The consequence of the depreciation of the rupee has therefore been that the burden of taxation has been very heavily increased, and there has been no corresponding increase in the means of raising money. The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests to the representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry, that they should draft some scheme which, in their opinion, would absolutely relieve the duties from the imputation that they are Protective. At present they produce no remedy but denunciation and a demand for their repeal. But however much the outside public may sympathize with the complaints of Lancashire, it cannot forget, and ought not to forget, the needs and wants of India. And there is another cause of the depression of trade in Lancashire, which has its source within the county itself. The authors of the Limited Liability system never thought that the principle would be abused to the extent it has been in Lancashire. Small capital and large debentures have led to insane underselling, and if some of the very able men who are now raging so furiously against the Indian import duties would turn their attention to this evil, they would do far more for Lancashire trade than by securing the immediate and absolute repeal of the duties. The *Daily News* in a cruelly sarcastic article says :—"Lord George Hamilton told the deputation that he adhered to all the pledges given by Sir Henry Fowler. Lord George attacked the whole policy of Sir Henry Fowler and of the Indian Government, pledges and all. We are glad that Lord George Hamilton has come to his senses, and has by implication acknowledged his speech in the House of Commons to have been the pernicious rubbish it was. He still describes the duties as threatening "the stability of the Empire. We thought it was the integrity of the Empire. But one form of nonsense is as good as another. 'Lancashire appeals to your Lordship to do your duty,' exclaimed a member of the deputation. Lord George has done his duty. But he has not kept his word."

Sir Thomas Sutherland at yesterday's meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, gave some interesting particulars with regard to the economies which had been possible in the direction of coal. This was owing to two causes—the very low freight for sending coal out to the Far East and the greater use of Colonial, Indian, and Japanese coal. It was, the chairman said, a curious fact that although the consumption of coal by the company was almost to a ton exactly double what it was twenty years ago, the actual cost of the coal placed on board their ships was precisely the same as it was twenty years ago. That was to say, coal and coal freights had been reduced in twenty years exactly by one-half. The great increase in their consumption of coal was owing to the very large additions which had been made to the mileage, tonnage, and speed of their fleet. At the present moment, owing to the improvement in their machinery, 1 lb. of coal did the work certainly of 2lb. twenty years ago; and in reality, if this great improvement and economy had not taken place, their consumption of coal at the present moment, remembering the work they did, would be double what it actually was. These cheap coal freights, however, represented only a very one-sided gain to them, because the freight for coal was the standard, to a great extent, which regulated the freight they received for their cargoes.

Yesterday at the Foreign Office Lord Salisbury received a deputation from the National Agricultural Union, who waited upon him for the purpose of advocating such an alteration of the beer duty as would encourage the brewing of beer from British barley, malt, and hops. Lord Winchilsea, who introduced the deputation, said they did not ask for any change in the fiscal policy of the country with regard to free imports. Their proposal was that the present duty of 6s. 9d. per barrel should be reduced by 1s., and that the loss to the revenue should be made good by the addition of 1s. per barrel on beer brewed from foreign materials. Lord Salisbury said that Ministers were deeply sensible of the sufferings of the agricultural classes, and were very anxious that any remedy that Parliament might be able to devise to relieve those sufferings should be applied. He had observed that Sir F. Lockwood had represented him as having been guilty of trifling with the hopes of those interested in agriculture by promising protection for hops in a speech at Hastings in 1892 and abandoning that promise the other day. He neither promised nor indicated in his speech at Hastings any belief or expectation that there would be a restoration of Protection in this country. He distinctly disavowed any advocacy of such a policy, and Ministers would be very blamable if they tried to obtain support by nourishing an opinion which had no foundation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the beer duty was a source of revenue which no Chancellor of the Exchequer was ever likely to dispense with, and he was afraid he could hold out no hopes that it would be his fortune to materially reduce it. The deputation had disclaimed any idea of Protection, but they would have to convince him that their proposal was not really Protection under another guise.

Attention has lately been drawn to the vigorous attempt now being made to extend and improve the cultivation of jute in the French possessions in Indo-China. The soil of Indo-China, Annam, and Tonquin is said to be well suited to the growth of the fibre, which has already been successfully cultivated there; the production has been exported by way of Hong Kong to China and Japan. A French firm in Indo-China is now promoting an extension of the enterprise with improved appliances. They are said to anticipate a largely increased sale of jute in both China and Japan, and it is also proposed to erect spinning and weaving mills in Annam and Tonquin. What may be spoken of as local competition with the jute mills of Bengal, at least in supplying gunny bags and other jute fabrics to the Far East is thus promised.

The state of business in the United States has become rather inactive, according to Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co.'s review of November 30, though little change was observable except "the shrinkage of prices which a period of inaction naturally causes." After the extraordinary buying of the summer and early "fall" a marked decrease was inevitable, and it was yet too early in most branches of business to judge how far the future was anticipated in purchases. Retail stocks were still reported full in nearly all branches, with delayed distribution in many on account of unfavourable weather. The movement of the crops was only fair, both cotton and wheat being largely kept back in the hope of higher prices and there was a prevalent feeling that foreign imports would fall off; for the previous week at New York they were 1,200,000 dols. less than last year, although for the previous four weeks 20 per cent. larger than in that year. Exports showed a little gain, for the week 12 per cent. and for the month about 13 per cent., although the small outgo of cotton was still a threatening fact in regard to foreign exchanges. There was not much change in commercial loans, although a little more demand from some of the manufacturing centres was reported. On the whole, the demand was nothing like what it would be if general business were in a normal condition. A few cotton bulls appeared, but the outgo for some months was anticipated in bankers' transactions, and apparently a larger outgo of wheat than had really occurred. The speculative markets had not helped. Cotton goods were weaker in spite of a small advance in raw cotton prices, for which latter "there appeared no other than speculative reasons."

Notwithstanding the depressed condition of agriculture the disposition to invest in real property in this country appears to have become decidedly stronger within the last few months. Evidence of this growing tendency is presented not only in the greater interest shown in the public auction sales, but also in private transactions. The *Midland Counties Herald*, which gives particular attention to this branch of business, says that "the private contract market has been unusually brisk" of late. Investments of a large aggregate amount have been made, chiefly in business premises, house property, and ground rents. It is stated also that the falling off in the auction sales of real property in London which has for some time been observable is no proof whatever of a decline of activity in the country generally. The truth is that landed estates are often much more easily disposed of on the spot than in London. This fact is now being recognised by auctioneers in the capital, who have begun to conduct their sales at centres near to the properties they wish to dispose of. Indeed, some of the largest land sales of the present year have been conducted in the country by London auctioneers. Those whose offices are outside London have also had no lack of business during the last few years.

Speaking of the question of the Indian Import Duties at Manchester the other day Mr. H. K. Beeton made some useful observations upon the present currency troubles in the United States. Monometallists have attempted to discredit the movement in favour of the international establishment of the joint standard by pointing to these troubles as a warning fatal to the proposals of the bi-metallists. Mr. Beeton showed, however, lucidly and with obvious force, that there is no analogy whatever between the system which they advocate and the monetary policy of the United States for several years past. This policy is not even one of national bimetallism, but even if it were and if it had failed nothing could be inferred from it damaging to international bimetallism. The United States are suffering from an attempt to keep in circulation an enormous and disproportionate volume of representative money upon a too narrow basis of gold. Speculative prices of commodities and securities have sometimes been relatively higher within the States than outside, imports have been encouraged, exports discouraged, and it has been requisite to send out much gold, thus increasing unduly the proportion of representative money and aggravating the task of maintaining its "convertibility." It is a case of attempting to preserve a fixed ratio, not between two co-ordinated standard metals, but between one standard metal and an excessive volume of representative money of various kinds, for, as Mr. Beeton pointed out, there are in the United States not less than thirteen different kinds of legal tender.

A YOUNG Italian in Rome, after riding from the city to Aspra in five hours, chose, in returning, a rather steep road, and, losing control of his bicycle, struck against an elm, cracking his skull. He was taken to the hospital and died soon after.

## THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by her Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison paraded in review order—summer clothing—at Colaba, and on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade. The troops taking part in the parade at Colaba were the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, and on the general parade ground were the 21st Bombay Infantry, commonly known as the Marine Battalion, and the 22nd Bombay Infantry. For some reason or other the guns of the Royal Artillery were not brought into action, and consequently the military manœuvers at Colaba lost a good deal of attraction. However, a large number of spectators, consisting of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen, who were not aware of this change, surrounded the railings of the maidan at Colaba, three or or four deep. The gathering of on-lookers at the general parade ground was large enough to encircle nearly the whole boundary of the maidan five or six deep. At about 7 o'clock 300 men of the Royal Artillery, with the following officers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, entered the parade ground and took up their position at the northern part of the maidan :—Captain S. J. Chamier, R. A., Adjutant; Captain E. S. Cleeve, R.A.; and Lieutenants F.O. Wyatt, L. B. Montressor, A. J. Thompson, F. T. Brown, Trimnell, W. L. G. Carey, and Deane. Shortly afterwards the men of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, consisting of 330 non-commissioned officers and men, entered the field, and were drawn up to the left side of the Royal Artillery with the bands at the rear, the officers being Captain McWhinnie, Commanding; Lieutenants H. C. Harvey, W. P. Dimsdale, E. M. Peck, and Sitwell; 2nd Lieutenants H. A. Kennedy and H. C. Wright; Lieutenant E. J. Christie, Adjutant; 2nd Lieutenants Birch, Harris and Hicks, of the Unattached List. At half-past 7 o'clock the parade formed up and the troops fired the *feu de joie* and the bands played the National Anthem. At the conclusion, Colonel Stevens called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were lustily given. The troops then formed in columns of double companies, marched past the Royal Standard, and proceeded to their quarters. The troops on the Esplanade comprised 286 men of the Marine Battalion and 284 of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, the former being in charge of Captain G. W. Mitchell, and the latter under Major Allan Smith. The troops fired the *feu de joie* three times and the bands played the National Anthem. At the instance of the Commanding Officer, the troops gave three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and having re-formed columns, marched-past, and proceeded to their quarters. The following officers of the above two regiments were present on the ground :—Captain G. W. Mitchell, Commanding M. B.; Captain C. G. Carnegy, Adjutant; Lieutenants C. Barrard, A. A. P. Waller, and J. H. Casserley (of Marine Battalion); Major Allan Smith, Commanding 22nd Regiment, B. I., with Lieutenant Keogh as his S. O.; Lieutenants W. P. Haydon, A. L. Barrett, and Hogg. Lord Spencer was the most distinguished of the spectators.

## MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN K. LEES, Meerut, is detailed for duty with horse fairs in Bengal.

THE range at Hinjouri has been declared to be the authorised Royal Artillery range for Kirkee and Ahmednagar.

MAJOR H. W. SMITH, Hampshire Regiment, and Major C. Wood, Essex Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their Regiments.

SANCTION has been accorded to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,21,700 for the provision of a pipe water-supply for the Secunderabad Cantonment.

THE Government of India have specially sanctioned the retention by Colonel St. J. F. Michell of his present appointment of Assistant Quarter-master-General, Punjab Command, until the 1st April 1900, i. e., a full five years' tenure is to be granted to him in this appointment.

THE following officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Horse Guards :—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Pocklington, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, to 2nd June 1896, on medical certificate; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Griffith, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to 3rd March 1896, pending retirement; Captain L. S. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Derby Regiment, to 20th January 1896; Lieutenant G. Warneford, 1st Wilts Regiment, to 28th January 1896; Lieutenant B. E. Crooker, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, to 15th January 1896.

## MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with "Justitia" that the Gradation and Service lists should be upheld and respected, but it is not known how the Municipal servants' "list," which neither discloses honesty, integrity nor justice in the commonest sense of the term, should be upheld and respected, and why the many sinecure appointments specially created to show special favouritism to special favourites should not be abolished, such as the amalgamation of the Buildings and Roads Departments, which was the special them, and mission of our energetic Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cavasji Murzban, not be carried out.

To the long list of these sinecure appointments, which if abolished would not, in the least, hamper even for a moment one huge civic machinery, must be added the appointments of the paymaster and his deputy. It is not known why the pay cheques should not be drawn in favour of heads of departments and distributed amongst themselves by the respective departmental cashiers. It may perhaps be argued that these paymasters are indispensably necessary for the out-door establishments, but I submit that our too numerous superintendents, inspectors, and surveyors can have this work managed in a better and more expeditious way than our paymasters, whose appointments are purely and simply useless, which may well include that ornamental class of Municipal employes, "female clerks," who, although started on salaries averaging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 and since promoted as chances have occurred to the utter disregard of those already in service, have not been able to do even as much work, although drawing salaries of senior clerks, as is done by "candidates." This novel and heart-rending—to most Municipal employes—experiment-bozus as it was, has proved an utter failure as was expected.

Your correspondent, "Jusatitia," agrees with me that the salaries of some of the already highly paid Municipal officials should be reduced, but inscrutable are the ways of our civic fathers. They have been annually increasing the salaries—already too high and handsome—of these officials by leaps and bounds—disregarding the claims for promotion of the subordinates of these officials, who perhaps may not be "jo hookum wales." And they have notoriously disregarded the claims for promotion of very able and conscientious Municipal officers who have rendered very long and faithful services to the city in a greater degree than those recommended for promotion in the ensuing year's Budget.

It is to be hoped that the Corporation—most generous as it is—but its generosity has hitherto flown in very wrong channels—will at least give those officials some personal allowances, notably as their juniors have already got them, by way of appreciating their long and meritorious services rendered silently and without any "ho, ho," and will have the salaries of its lower staff re-adjusted in such a way as would at least entitle these half-starved clerks to a starting salary of at least Rs. 30, after a certain probationary period, if necessary.—Yours, &c.,

GROSS INJUSTICE.

WE stated some time ago, writes a contemporary, that the garrison in the Mekong Valley might be raised to the strength of one regiment of Native Infantry, but that the final decision on the matter had been held over owing to the reports regarding the ill-health of the troops already at Kengtung and Mongsia. It has now been determined to post a regiment on the road to Kengtung in the direction of the Takaw Ferry over the Salween, thus providing supports for the more advanced posts. In this manner the number of men who will be exposed to the malarial climate of the Mekong tract will be kept as low as possible. Takaw is between 80 and 90 miles west of Kengtung, and there is already a fair weather road which can be considerably improved. From Fort Stedman to the ferry must be about 130 miles, and it is obviously desirable that a post could be established on the Mekong road near the crossing of the Salween. So long as the boundary question remains open detachments must be kept at Kengtung and Mongsia, and they must have some force at hand from which they can draw reinforcements in case of need. Our Far Eastern frontier is at such a distance from the railway base in Upper Burma that it would be unwise to keep posts along it without some connecting link with the main garrison of the Province. The neighbourhood of Takaw seems to offer the best position for a new post and it only remains to fix its exact location.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

THE deliberations of the eleventh session of this assembly terminated on Monday evening, and now that the affair is over, I wish to refer to certain features of the large assembly not alluded to in your report. I was interested in noting the means devised by some of the merchants and traders to advertise their wares to the great inconvenience of visitors. As I entered the pendal, I saw that several persons were engaged in distributing handbills, and before I reached my seat, I had my hands filled with these obnoxious things. I say obnoxious because I found that that some of them, circulated by druggists, reminded the visitors of the danger of catching some diseases to which they were exposed, and recommended them not to be without remedies which could be purchased at the shops advertised. Another feature which to me seemed novel was the presence of the student volunteers. Some of my friends complained that they had to suffer at the hands of these volunteers, who seemed to labour under the delusion that by virtue of being volunteers they were entrusted with the power of assaulting and insulting visitors. I was myself a witness of an unfortunate and painful spectacle. A gentleman visitor was entering the enclosure by the main gate. Just as he arrived near the gate he stood on one side to allow a carriage to pass, but in this he committed a crime, because he stood near some of the volunteers, one of whom pushed him violently. He tumbled down, and very narrowly escaped being run over by the carriage. The gentleman demanded the name of the volunteer, who, however, saw his mistake and said "*Maf kara, dada, chook zali*" (Pray, forgive, sir, it was a mistake). Again, as a young boy of about ten years of age was entering the pandal he was most rudely pushed aside by a volunteer. He fell down, but immediately got up, and one of his friends took up the cudgels on his behalf, and gave a bit of his mind to the volunteer, whose conduct was not only rude and shameful but quite unprovoked and unjustifiable, since the boy was armed with the authority of an admission card. I must, however, admit that I found some of the volunteers most obliging, polite, and meek. In the pandal every seat was occupied by delegates and visitors, but it was a peculiar circumstance that most of them were Mahratta Brahmins. There were many members of different communities, but the number of Parsee and Mahomedan delegates was like a drop in the ocean. As your correspondent remarked, this was a proof of the fact that Parsees and Mahomedans as a body refrain from joining this organisation, and I therefore fail to understand how it can be called "national." The president, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, is a typical man of his race. He is known as the great life-brand of Calcutta. While I must admit I am not a physiognomist, I do not think that anybody could discern from his face that talents of this kind belonged to him. I heard Mr. Bannerjee five years back addressing a mass meeting at the Framji Cowasji Institute, but I was certainly not prepared to see such a grand display of oratorical fireworks as was exhibited on Friday. But while to many present it was a real treat, there was a great number of people there who were neither able to appreciate or understand this rhetorical exhibition, albeit their enthusiasm in regard to it was intense. I must not forget to mention the feat of memory performed by the president. It was an open secret that the inaugural speech was prepared beforehand, and it was most creditable indeed for the president to reproduce it almost *verbatim* even without referring to his notes. His voice was throughout ringing, and he was heard distinctly all over the spacious pavilion. There was not much worth noting in the first day's proceedings. The speech of the chairman of the reception committee was printed beforehand, and on account of his inability to read it owing to old age, he left that duty to Mr. Gokhle, one of the secretaries of the reception committee. The proceedings on the second day did not excite the same amount of interest, and this is not surprising, since some of the speakers did not know what they were talking about. This remark will be bitterly resented, but, nevertheless, it is a fact, which was patent to those who took care to carefully mark the speeches. Some of the delegates went quite astray of the subject they were entrusted to deal with; whilst others spoke so low and made so many pauses in their speeches, that they tired out the patience of the audience. The remarks of most of the speakers were cut and dried. One of the first resolutions was moved by Mr. Ghosal, of Bengal, and was in reference to the draft rules framed by the Poona Congress Committee. The draft rules were prepared rather late in the day for the different standing committees to consider and report thereupon. The speaker studiously refrained from mentioning the cause of delay. But I think that it was the split in the camp, between the reformers and the anti-reformers. This seems to me to be an instance of these Congresswallas pocketing their "principle and sacrificing everything for the good of India" when they disagree amongst themselves. It is a peculiar instance of their inability to govern themselves and their neglect of the principle, that charity should begin at home.

## OFFICE-CLERKSHIPS, THE PROVINCIAL, AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your publishing this letter in your esteemed journal. This letter is in continuation of my three letters in your paper of the 28th instant. Respecting salaries, I believe I am not wrong when I say that Native Government officials of superior training, abilities, and University attainments do not receive such high salaries as are allowed to the Native officials of the Local Port Trust or the Municipality of the same number of years' standing.

And now a word about the new Provincial Civil Service, which is an off-shoot of the Covenanted and the Statutory Services. I hear it is intended to split this "Provincial Service" into two portions—the "Superior" and the "Inferior." In the "Superior Grade" are to be included the Statutory civilians; and in the "Inferior Grade" the new Provincial men, and if possible some of the Unconvenanted. Thus we will have three services, that is, the Covenanted, Provincial, and the Public Services. Will any reader inform me to what services the following officers of Government belong:—the Police Commissioner; the Superintendents of Police; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery; Assistant to the Deputy Collector of Customs (Bombay); Registrar, High Court; Inspector-General of Prisons; Reporter of the Public Press (Bombay); Junior Secretaries to the Government; Superintendent of Government Telegraph; Presidency Postmaster; the Government Solicitor; and the Accountant-General? The Municipal Commissioner belongs to the Covenanted Service, while all his staff belong to the last grade of the service, i.e., the Public Service.

Respecting the Departmental Test Examination for entering the Provincial Service, I am of the humble opinion that the standard of course as it is very low one, and "not at all" adapted to the course of work or the performance of the duties of any particular post in that service. A knowledge of law, political economy, and jurisprudence are also among the necessary requisites. What can a Deputy Collector do as a magistrate if he has not sufficient knowledge of law? The test examination, as it is, is a farce. Only those who have Matriculated or passed the University School Final should be allowed to compete for the Provincial Service entrance test; and various tests adapted to the nature of the duties of a particular post should be held at intervals, and at different centres in the Presidency.

A staff of Civil Service Commissioners to hold such examinations will have to be maintained. It will be better if the Public Service be amalgamated with this Provincial Service, the Uncovenanted Service abolished and suitable grades or classes introduced. By the introduction of the Provincial Service, the official respect and status of the Public Service is very much lowered.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 31, 1895. JUSTITIA.

PRINCE MESTCHERSKY in the "Grashdanin," raises a strong protest against the license of speech latterly permitted to Russian Admirals abroad, had calls upon the Admiralty at St. Petersburg to put a stop to the practice. A Odessa correspondent says that the complaint of the Russian journal is based more particularly upon the speech recently made by Admiral Kalogueeas at Brest, in which that Russian officer said that the French principles and French ideas were identical with those of his countrymen. "God forbid that there should be a word of truth in this asseveration," exclaims Prince Mertschersky, who goes on to say that it is sufficiently unfortunate that there should even be any political sympathies between the two nations.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

REMARKABLY high temperatures are at present prevailing on the hills, where the weather is phenomenally fine. On Christmas Day the thermometer in the shade rose to between 55° and 60° at all stations from Ranikhet to Murree. Even more remarkable than the warmth of the day are the night temperatures. Thus at Murree on Christmas night the lowest temperature recorded was 47°, while at Lahore the thermometer under similar conditions of exposure fell to 37°, at Sialkote 38°, Rawalpindi 32°, and Peshawar 33°. No rain or snow has fallen over the hills for a long time and the humidity is most exceptionally low.

THE General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have unanimously resolved to appoint Mr. A. J. Hughes, Chief Engineer in the Central Provinces, to be Engineer to the Corporation, in succession to Mr. Kimber. His salary is to be Rs. 2,250 per month, free of contribution to pension, with a house allowance of Rs. 100. A special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners is to be held on Thursday to confirm this resolution.

THE Bengal Government have signified their approval of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' determination to bring out Mr. Vernon Harcourt for the purpose of examining the lower reaches of the Hooghly, and have sanctioned a supplementary budget estimate of Rs. 26,500 to defray the cost of the visit.

A PETITION has been submitted to the Madras Government praying for the construction of a railway through Puducottah to the Zemindaries of Sivagunga and Ramnad. The petitioners urge that the proposed railway will pass through towns of large population and commercial importance, and will accordingly prove remunerative.

A CAMEL post conveying parcel mails from Sarwaki post office on the Waziristan frontier was attacked by Waziris on Wednesday last and the mail robbed. No trace has up to time been found of the depredators.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending, 30th November, 1895, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 1,14,093, and for good, etc., Rs. 74,172 making altogether Rs. 1,63,265 or an average receipt for mile of Rs. 181. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,46,802, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 141.

THERE was a Cooper's Hill dinner at Lahore on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. W. F. Brodie, of the Irrigation Department, who has the distinction of being the College's first student.

THE Lieutenant Governor gave his annual dinner to the members of the Punjab Commission at Government House on Saturday evening.

AN old farm labourer who has just died at the village of Lyminster, near Arundel, retired on his savings as a working bailiff and cowman in October, 1881. His name was Charles Duke. Out of a weekly wage of fifteen shillings he had put by no less a sum than two hundred pounds. For nearly twelve years—until 1893—the thrifty old man made this money last him, and with the aid of his former employer kept free of the rates, but was at last obliged to accept help from the relieving officer. He died at the age of 87.

A SEVERE indictment of the Boers with regard to their treatment of the natives in the Transvaal has been drawn up by Mr. Gustave Halle, editor of "The Johannesburg Critic." Mr. Halle who is the son of the late Sir Charles Halle, maintains that the recent native wars have been caused by deliberate oppression, designed either to enrich individual officials, obtain land, or to provide labour. The manner of conducting the wars was, he says, stained by brutal and inhuman cruelty and treachery both to native foes and allies. After the wars were concluded, not only the conquered tribes, but even those that had served as allies, were seized and divided up among the Boer farmers, becoming practically little better than slaves. The "Critic" cites a number of instances, and calls upon the British Government to see that the rights of the natives under the Convention of 1884 are safeguarded.

THREE monumental statues will soon be reared in Brittany. One will be at Lesneven in honour of General Le Flo, the other at Ploermel in honour of Dr. Guerin, and the third at Dinan in honour of Duguesclin. Treguier must wait some time for a statue of Renau, his works being still under a cloud there. General Le Flo was a Questor of the Legislative Assembly of the Second of December, and with M. Baze was clapped, on that date, into prison. He was sent as Ambassador to Russia by Thiers, and is reputed to have rendered important services in helping to prevent the military party at Berlin from making a second spring on France. Dr. Guerin has a great reputation as picturesque Ploermel, famous for its "pardon." Le Flo's statue is by M. Peuch, a sculptor of great talent, and Dr. Guerin's by M. Baron, a Breton, who is young and gives high promise, he having this year won the Prix de Paris for sculpture. The Dugueslin statue is to be equestrian, but it is not yet decided what artist is to be employed in making it. The curious thing in connection with this last statue is that no part of France is so overran with English as Dinan and its neighbourhood. Dinan St. Servan and Parame are almost English settlements.

A FEW days ago, before the Districts Court at Ufa (Russia), fourteen Mohamedans were charged with being apostates to the Orthodox faith, and they were called upon, under penalty of the entire sequestration of their movable and immovable property, to enter the State Church. The accused chose one of their number as spokesman, who asked: "Why are we designated renegades and apostates? You have no right or authority to include us in either category. We profess, and have alway professed, the same faith in which we were born and reared. Had we deserted that faith you would not prosecute us." "That is possible," said the President of the Court, "but you are now called upon to re-enter the Holy Orthodox Church." "Re-enter your Church!" exclaimed the Mohammedan spokesman; "how can we re-enter a Church to which we never

THE regular performances at Olympia, to be given twice a day within the arena, will begin with incidents of the road on a Derby Day. Scores of vehicles, from the well-appointed drag with its four-in-hand to the coster's barrow and donkey, are to be brought on, and we are promised counterfeit presentments of all the celebrities of the day who would be likely to go down the road to Epsom. There is to be a realistic representation of the Cock at Sutton, with the clamorous crowd about its doors, the scenery for which has been painted by Mr. Walter Hann, and this skilful artist has arranged a transformation by which the scenes of the road will merge into Epsom racecourse, with its acrobats, walkers, itinerant musicians, card sharpers, bookmakers, gipsy fortune-tellers, and every other familiar feature of the Derby Day crowd. Mounted policemen will clear the course, and after a preliminary canter there will be a race of thoroughbred horses ridden by professional jockeys in the colours of owners most popular on the turf. Following this will come wrestling, boxing, polo hunting scenes, occasional football matches by well-known clubs, and sometimes a representation of a highland gathering at Braemar the changes being rung on every variety of British sport, so that no two performances within the same week may be exactly similar in all their incidents. In the second part of the Olympia programme will be represented an encampment of British and Indian troops as at Rawul Pindi. For this Mr. John Harker has painted a beautiful scene, having picturesque bungalows in the foreground, and distant views of the Himalayan peaks stretching across a canvas hundreds of feet in length. Amid these surroundings the troops will hold their military tournament and gymkhana meetings, the details of which have been arranged by Sir Augustus Harris with the assitance of many officers of Indian experience, and in carrying out this part of the pegeant he will have the valuable services of Major Vane Stow, who has been so long associated with the Military Tournament at Islington. While these sports are going on, the order will come for an immediate advance across the frontier, upon which the camp will be struck, and the troops will begin to parade in marching order. Next the soldiers will be seen cutting their way through a mountain pass, knee deep in snow, and with snow falling about them. Then comes the destruction of one bridge by floods, and the build ing of another, exactly as it was done across the Swat River by detachments of Engineers. Then the troops will be seen in a general action storming the Sangars under heavy fire, and the final scene is to represent the relief of the beleaguered garrison in Chitral by Colonel Kelly's column, amid general rejoicing. All the scenery has been painted by Mr. Harker and his assistants from accurate sketches, and every military detail will be true to life, the costumes and equipments being provided by Messrs. Morris Angel and Sons, of Cambridge circus, whose resources in this respect seem to be unlimited, as they are also dressing the soldiers for two military dramas—"Tommy Atkins," to be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre, and "A British Soldier," at the Adelphi.

EARLY next month Mr. Edward Arnold will publish Slatin Pacha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," a book which will, without a doubt, be the most interesting at any rate of the early part of the new year. There is no man living whose career has been so extraordinary and romantic as Slatin's. He is the only surviving European soldier who was an eye-witness of the new Prophet's struggle for supremacy. Slatin was, besides, the Prophet's most formidable opponent—after Gordon, of course. He fought him in twenty seven pitched battles. After that he was taken prisoner, and carried to El Obeid, in Kordofan, beyond which the Mahdi's influence had scarcely as yet extended itself northwards. The Mahdi was at El Obeid when his armies destroyed Hicks's force to a man. As a prisoner, Slatin accompanied the Mahdi's army to Khartoum. He saw the whole of the siege. Gordon's head was brought to him within an hour of the hero's murder. For twelve years he remained a captive at Khartoum and Omdurman. He escaped at the beginning of the present year. This book will, we imagine, complete all that it is now possible to know about the history of the Soudan since 1882—until the country is once more opened to Europeans, when, doubtless, there will be a rich harvest of reminiscences for any stranger who may care to reap it. The work will be something much more than a record of personal adventures. Slatin was Governor of Darfur, the large province which formed the extreme west of the Egyptian Soudan. It is quite possible that the last remnants of the Mahdi's power may be swept away by an advance from Darfur. The French are manifesting a lively (and quite natural) curiosity in that great province of the late Egyptian "Empire." From a military point of view the book will be very valuable. Some of the regions which the author describes are scarcely known to Europeans. The map which he has drawn up is believed to be the most authentic one yet produced. The book will also contain a complete ground plan of Khartoum and Omdurman, "which might be of immense service in case of military operations." The numerous illustrations are by Mr. Talbot Kelly. The work, the sub-title of which is "A Personal Narrative of Fighting and Serving the Dervishes," is translated and edited by Major Wingate, author of "Mahdism and the Egyptian Soudan."

"THE Balance of Power," a subject on which Professor Burrows of Oxford has just published a book, is the title of a new work by Mr. A. Hassall, of Christ Church, Oxford, which Messrs. Rivington, Percival and Co. have in the press. Mr. Hassall's work will cover a much shorter period than Professor Burrows's, which extends from the earliest times to the present day. It only deals with the period from 1715 to 1789. But that period includes the great era of English expansion. Mr. Hassall's volume is only one of an excellent series entitled "Periods of European History," to which Mr. Morse Stephens, Mr. Wakeman, and others are contributors.—Another work, partly of an historical character, which the same publishers will shortly have ready, is Canon Isaac Taylor's "Names and their Histories," arranged in alphabetical order, for study in topography and historical geography. English and French village names, German, Slavonic, Indian, Turkish names are elaborately treated.

IT is now twenty-six years since Admiral Lord Clarence Paget retired from the service. Much of his leisure time he devoted to writing his Autobiography. It has for a considerable time been ready for the press, and will, we understand, be published at an early date in the new year by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Born eighty-four years ago, the son of the Marquis of Anglesey, the autobiographer is a link with the great age of the British army and navy. Waterloo was fought four years after his birth. The Autobiography will contain the diaries kept by the author while on service in the Baltic and Black Sea during the Crimean War, and during his subsequent service as Admiral in command of the Mediterranean squadron. Lord Clarence Paget was Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second Administration. His Autobiography is expected to be an interesting contribution to the Crimean literature which so many of the survivors from that great war have been piling up. The book is to be edited by Sir Arthur Otway.

THE literary and philosophical lights of St. Louis U.S.A., are making the popular culture movement "hum" in their great and prosperous city. Their "Self-Culture Clubs" are now united in the "Self-Culture Hall Association," for "wage-earners and their families". The young women of St. Louis have their self-culture clubs, no less than the young men. One of their most popular projects for the New Year is the Study of Charles Dickens. One of the stiffest subjects in the programme of debates is "Marriage and Divorce. What should be done with it?"—"it," as if marriage and divorce were one and the same thing (which it often is in the World's two great Republics). "Should women have all the privileges of men and be encouraged to take men's professions?" What is the use of asking, when the American woman does it whether you encourage her or no? The American woman means to go further ahead, you bet. "Would it be advisable to try and establish an eight hour law all over the world right away?". Hardly. If you could improve the St. Louis City Charter, how would you like to have it done? That's practical. And so is this other theme—"What do you think could be done to improve the tone of political life in our country!"

## HISTORY IN DRESS: BY MRS. J. R. GREEN.

MRS. J. R. GREEN, in a charming address given, on Dec. 7, at the Working Men's College, threw a great deal of light on the meaning of the curious alterations in national costume known as changes of fashion, and on the main agencies that were at work producing them. She showed how dress, in respect of materials, colours, style, and ornament, had been affected by exploration, conquest, trade, incidents of the battlefield, international relations, political partisanship, the diffusion of wealth, social distinctions, and the means of internal communication. She pointed out that behind the strange changes of fashion there often lay a meaning which made a curious and interesting history.

Whenever there was a great interest in new styles of dress some singular prosperity or increase in trade had happened to the country. Before the Reformation most people had very little money, according to our modern ideas, and they used to go clad in sober gowns cut much after the same pattern. But this was altered in the time of Elizabeth, when we began to trade with the East Indies, and to receive the gold of Peru and the plunder of Spanish dominions. Men gave up wearing the long gowns of their fathers, and copied the fashions of Venice, France, or Germany. The ladies adopted silk, satin, and cuts of sober painted their faces, and had their hair "wreathed and crested," and hung with bugles and many childish gewgaws; but the piercing of the ears was "not so much frequented amongst women as men." Great ruffs stood out round the heads of women like "pillars of pride," strengthened by what the Puritans called "the Devil's friend, starch." At this period came in pocket-handkerchiefs, silk stockings, fans, and ostrich feathers. People in trade began to adopt the new finery. Two hundred years later, when we were fighting Holland and France, new wealth again showed itself in the splendour and cost of our rich folk's dress. Women collected their clothing from all parts of the earth. The men were fully as smart, and were quite as many bright colours—bows of riband and silks and satins. Then came the romantic imitation of humble life and its simplicity. A wealthy man would dress like a shepherd and carry a crook, but that was golden, and his coat was of velvet and lace. Titled ladies made themselves into mock milkmaids, in silk frocks covered with diamonds. Gentlemen wore loose coats called "wrap rascals" and gold-laced hats slouched in imitation of stage coachmen; others wore mock grooms, in dirty boots and spurs. A pretty fancy in women's dress at that time and for hundreds of years before was the wearing of aprons as part of their smartest dress, as a symbol of the housewifery and dainty nature of a capable and well-bred woman. Some men had their beards starched and put in pasteboard cases overnight. A man appeared in St. James' Park in a coat loaded with gilt buttons, skirts long, a scarlet waistcoat set off with gold lace, and otherwise peculiar; and he was a blacksmith. But all this kind of fashion was general, mostly found out of London. In our own days we saw the effects of wealth and trade, and the lesson taught was that a history of dress would be largely a history of conquest, colonisation, and discovery. But other things had also influenced fashions. The wearing of green by the Irish, of the Garibaldi jacket, and of the colors called Solferino and Majenta; and the imitation in England of the styles of Napoleon III. and the Empress were referred to; and then it was shown that, when we were at war with France, fashionable people went to look for models in Italy, Spain, or Germany, but went back to France as soon as peace was made. It was once part of the manners of a fine gentleman to comb his wig in public places. At one time a lady's hair was dressed for three months at least, during which time it was not in her power to comb her head. At the time of the first French Revolution we copied the simplicity of the French peasants; and then the flowing lines of Grecian and Roman dress were copied by our women, so far as they understood them. The love of good conduct and morality affected dress in the cases of the Puritans and the Quakers. The people who from these motives' precluded against extravagance did not invent new costumes; they simply held to what was customary in their own class and time. The judge's robe and the clergyman's cassock represented old costumes which were once common. Living men could remember a bishop preaching in a wig, and the Archbishop of Canterbury wore one at the Queen's coronation. The clerical broad-brimmed hat with a low crown was worn by respectable people 300 years ago. The falling collars of clergymen and lawyers were common in the time of James I., and the white bands were survivals of those collars once worn by all the laity. Thus costumes thought odd were the remains of what was once common. Among these were powdered hair, the big wig of the coachman in the past century, and the apron, the hats and coats of the beefeaters at the Tower, the dress of boys and girls at charity schools, the veil of the nun, and the Courtdress of a gentleman. In general, all were survivals of something that was once common. There was one mould which had seldom had power to suggest, and that was the desire to discover and to wear what was beautiful; and this was a lasting shame and disgrace to Europe, for no gift of man was more lofty than the love of beauty. It might be hoped that some day, when the people had grown intelligent and cultivated, they will understand the value of true beauty, dignity, and self-respect in dress.

## IS RUSSIA TO RULE THE WORLD?

"THE twentieth century belongs to us," recently exclaimed the St. Petersburg "Novoye Vremya." For a long time the Czar of Russia has been regarded as master of the Old World, but never more so than now He can preserve peace or bring on war at pleasure. The Emperor William's conservative Germans will not fight unless they are attacked, France cannot go to war without an ally, England fears that she will find no one to help her. Italy and Austria have no money. The Czar alone need consult no one but himself in the matter. Alarmists believe that if the Czar puts his legions into motion, all Europe will become his prey. An instance of this is to found in a pamphlet published in Vienna, which is just now creating much interest. The writer, Joseph Popowski a member of the Austrian Legislature, has endeavoured to picture the danger from a statistical point of view. Although a Pole, he has curbed his national animosity against Russia, and treats the subject mainly from a European point of view. The chief danger lies in his opinion, in the enormous extent and compactness of Russia. Popowski (whose article has been translated for the Literary Digest, "and should be read in connection with that published last month, entitled "A Generation Hence") writes in the main, as follows:—"The Czar rules over a territory more than 9,000,000 square miles in extent. That is twice as much as China, two and a-half times as much as the United States, five times as large as all Europe, forty-one times as large as Germany, and fifty times as large as France. Russia's population is more numerous than that of any two European Powers outside their Colonies, and Russia's population increases much faster. At the end of the century it will be greater than that of the Triple Alliance. Russia follows the expansive force within her, and aims at the rule of the world. The Czar regards himself as the King of Kings, and the same view is held by his people. To this very day one may hear Russian make the naive assertion that the Crimean war was nothing but a rebellion of the French English, and Turks against the power of the Czar. The Russians wanted Constantinople because they regard themselves as the heirs of Eastern Rome. In Asia they mean to obtain the empire of Genghis and Tamerlane. "Can Europe defend herself against Russia? Napoleon I. was of opinion that a warlike, enterprising Czar could soon reach Calais with his army and become the supreme ruler of Europe's destinies. But Russia is not given to sudden impulses; she advances slowly. The Triple Alliance was created because the Powers of Europe see the danger but coalitions like this nearly always lose the right moment to act, and Russia knows well how to make use of the jealousies of the European Powers. If the French politicians could judge calmly, they would see that they risk their colonies in their hope to regain Alsace-Lorraine, and they would become suspicious of Russia. A French statesman very justly says: 'Russia is Germany's enemy to-day; to-morrow when we have overcome Germany, Russia will be our enemy.' But common sense alone does not rule the world. Passion, too, has its influence. Many years must pass before the French give up their idea of revenge. The only defence against Russia is strict watchfulness on the part of the Triple Alliance, assisted by England."

Popowski closes his booklet with the following warning sentence:—"Under these circumstances Europe may experience surprises greater than the most pessimistic now expect. Russia can count upon France's assistance, and may suddenly find allies among the Slavonian nations. And Russia has the advantage of autocratic leadership. The Powers which form the Triple Alliance cannot act without a council. Russia, therefore, has the initiative, and can choose her own time for the attack. It is difficult to say whether the diplomats of Europe will be equal to the emergency. Thus much is certain: The balance of power is turning more in favour of Russia, hence all who value the civilisation of Western Europe cannot fail to regard the future with apprehension."

Some time since, however (the "Literary Digest" reminds us), a writer in the "Militar Wochenblatt, Berlin," declared that Russia's strength is over rated. He believes that she can afford as little to risk temporary defeat as any other Power. The flower of her army is gathered on the German frontier. If she is beaten there, she is less able to recover than Germany, which can manage to raise a second army nearly as good as her first.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emolient, milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations

## THE DUTY OF EDUCATED INTELLECT TO THE STATE.

THE Lord President of the Court of Session (Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson), Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, delivered his rectorial address on Dec. 6, on "The Duty of Educated Intellect to the State." There was due (he said) to the State a tribute or excise out of cultivated intellect, and at present he doubted if the State got its due. What was needed was the creation of better-informed, more liberal, more steady public opinion on political and social questions generally. It was most desirable that the subject of Socialism should be studied and understood now before it had got mixed up with party politics. It scarcely appeared that at present much trouble was being taken by educated people generally to form an accurate apprehension of the set of problems which fell under the name of personal possession.

In proportion as the mind of a country was driven away, or withdrew, from interesting itself in the State and serving the State, that country was weakened, and human progress was stunted. No one could deny that a man was the better for being highly educated, or, in terms, to assert that affairs of State were best disposed on narrow grounds. No one said in so many words that thought and knowledge were less well adapted to statecraft than half knowledge and ignorance; but the practical world was rather that for the practical affairs of life, and particularly of politics, education was apt to bring a certain detachment from the interests and sympathies of common people, and that although the bond of union among educated people was ennobling, it none the less constituted them a class. This was partly true. The true answer to the objection lay deeper. Of the mental habit of culture it was a characteristic not to overrate education itself. The tendency to do so arose from an incomplete view of the panorama of life. Individual education, the education of school and college combined, was strong; but other things were stronger—race, character, religion, sentiment, interest, the past, loyalty to persons, knowledge of the world, business capacity—above all, the vast accumulated funds of wisdom and guidance which were covered by the invidious term prejudice and the august name of authority. The appreciation of these elements, and especially of their due weight in a civilised community, was a sure criterion of cultivated intelligence. That the intellect of the country ought, in the country's interest, to exercise a guiding influence in its affairs was a proposition widely different from a claim that, by artificial enactment, a preponderant voice should be given to what were called the educated classes. If they chose their law-givers on the sole ground of accomplishment in liberal culture and science the experiment was predestined to failure. He himself sympathised not with isolation but with fusion. In the State and in society the future largely depended on the extent to which those who thought and who knew accepted the conditions of British democracy and contributed their thought and knowledge accordingly. To exercise a foreign influence was not the function in national life which in these days was appointed for the educated; it was in their quality of citizens that they must seek to influence events. He was not speaking alone of active participation in politics, for more indirect and subtle agencies were at least as potent. In all available ways the light of knowledge should be turned on the path of this self-governing people and the best aid given by the best minds. The success of the system of popular government must depend on the prevalence of reason in its humblest dwellings. Neither did British householders need be hostile to reason or disinclined to avail themselves of the best-informed guides. The pessimist view had at least the merit of simplicity. The many, it was said, were ignorant, poor, and selfish, and would overbear the men of light. All this he thought highly fallacious. It assumed either that society was to be organised on the principle of the suffrage had a disorganising effect, which turned the voters into a set of unconnected units. It assumed that there was an eternal pitched battle going on between classes on class subjects. All this was flagrantly contrary to the fact.

The political questions of the country had seldom been class questions, and never had been less so than they were at present. It was, he thought, contrary to the fact to say that the individual withered as the world grew more and more; and our great poet had put the words in the mouth of a misanthrope. The market might have gone down for many things; but personal prowess was never as it then was. And, of all kinds of virtue, what went farthest now was exactly what had gone farthest from the beginning of time—boldness, boldness, always boldness. He used the term in its most sterling sense, the power of staying, as well as the power of striking, the power of never minding what people thought if you were in the right. It was one of the most significant signs of the times that plain-speaking and courage were increasingly popular. The study of Socialism compelled the thoughts to turn to that gaunt figure of poverty whose shadow darkened the land, and must increase a man's desire to help, according to the measure of his power, towards which end legislation, he thought, could suggest also, perhaps, that the limits of State action were set by no inflexible rule by one generation for another. It would, above all, inspire that kind of respect which was akin to amazement for the boldness of this conception of a new ideal on which to fix the hopes of our race—a State in which man should live by bread alone—in which, since the life of the human soul should be given in exchange for rations—a State, of which slavery was not merely an institution but the corner-stone; and in which the gates of intellectual freedom were shut for ever on mankind. Philanthropy was not sufficiently potent to reduce such evils. Altruism in politics was but a broken reed to lean on. The larger and the wiser and the nobler view would regard the interest of the community as a whole; a stronger if a less fiery zeal would seek to abate the degrading influences which afflicted the poor, in order that a freer course might be had for the growth and elevation of national life. Hence it was that the humblest and most mundane improvements in health and home all had their place in the war against the foes of intellectual rule.

## MOHAMMEDANISM IN RUSSIA.

A FEW days ago, before the District Court at Ufa (Russia), fourteen Mohammedans were charged with being apostates to the Orthodox faith, and they were called upon, under penalty of the entire sequestration of their movable and immovable property, to enter the State Church. The accused chose one of their number as spokesman, who asked: "Why are we designated renegades and apostates? You have no right or authority to include us in either category. We profess, and have always professed, the same faith in which we were born and reared. Had we deserted that faith, we would be prosecute as "That is possible," said the President of the Court, "but you are now called upon to re-enter the Holy Orthodox Church." "Re-enter your Church!" exclaimed the Mohammedan spokesman. "How can we re-enter a Church to which we never belonged. We are not Christians, but Mohammedans, and true believers in the Prophet. You must answer my question plainly and unequivocally," retorted the President with some severity. "Will you embrace the Orthodox faith?" "Certainly not," said the leading Mohammedan, "we are neither renegades nor apostates. We shall cling to our creed, although we may suffer for it." The Procurator then called a number of witnesses, who deposed that the parents of the accused, Mohammedan Tartars, had been forcibly baptised during "the good old days" when conversion by force was looked upon as a soul-saving service to God. But these "converts" were never anything more than Christians in name. Moreover, it was proved that not one of the accused had ever entered a Christian church; they had all been exemplary Moslems from their childhood. The defence was not accepted by the Court, and the whole of the property, including household goods and chattels, of the fourteen Mohammedans was ordered to be sequestrated.—"Daily News," Dec. 12.

SOME of the Anti-Liberal Vienna papers have lately asserted that Count Badeni, the new Austrian Prime Ministers, is descended from very humble ancestors—that, in fact, the founder of the family was an Italian cook or confectioner, in the service of King Sigismund August of Poland. Now says a correspondent, a lecture on the subject of the Counts's decent has been delivered before the Vienna Heraldic Society, and legal documents have been shown to vouch for the truth of the following statements. In 1518 one Michael Badem, Colonel in the service of the Duke of Milan, escorted Princess Bona Sforza, the bride of King Sigismund, to Poland and entered the service of the King. He settled near Cracow, and his son was ennobled by Sigismund II. The great grandfather of the present Countwas private Secretary to the King of Poland. The Austrian title of the Count was not conferred upon the Badenis until 1845, when the present holder's grandfather received it.

"THE Salon" held another of its interesting winter soirees the other night at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly. The aim of this institution, now well established among what may be called the occasional clubs of London is to bring together at stated intervals followers of all the arts, and others who are associated with them in the sympathy of taste. The entertainment of last night was chiefly musical. Madame Fenberton Hincks, from New Orleans, sang one or two of the charming Creole songs with which she is now creating a new genre in the concert room. The same accomplished artista was also heard in several of the refined compositions of Mr. Herbert Bunning, sometimes in solos, sometimes in conjunction with Mr. Darvall. Madame Fortescue played two solos on the harp, and Miss Dell Thompson recited, greatly to the satisfaction of a large and appreciative audience, which included many persons of note.

## BISMARCK THE TALKER.

MR. LOWE'S "Bismarck's Table-Talk" writes a reviewer for the most part a reproduction of details from the exhaustive (and occasionally exhausting) works of Herr Von Poschinger. Bismarck's Boswell, as Mr. Lowe calls him, not quite appropriately. The German Boswell has filled four volumes with Bismarck's table-talk and interviews with journalists, and we are not sure that he is done with the subject. Like Herr von Poschinger, Mr. Lowe is an enthusiastic admirer of the great man. He sees the great man everywhere. He detects resemblances between him and Luther, Pitt, Cromwell, Frederick the Great, King Alfred, Sir Robert Walpole, Washington, Victor Emmanuel, Henry Fifth of England, Richelieu Machiavelli, Wallenstein, Samson Agonistes, and Prometheus—who (we mean Bismarck-Prometheus) "chained to his forest rock (where was it?) spent all his bitter time in exclaiming against the ingratitude and injustice of the new Teutonic gods." As a talker Bismarck is not so much compared as contracted with such renowned talkers as Johnson, Goethe, and Coleridge. Bismarck's talk was "bound to be . . . . . a thousand times more interesting" than theirs, for the words of a man of action have ever a greater charm, and indeed, a higher value, than those of mere men of thought." Even Prince Bismarck's famous dog "might have been taken to symbolise the dogs of war." After all this, one is not surprised at Mr. Lowe's mild growl at Providence for having sent his hero into the world on All Fools' Day. But Mr. Lowe has produced an amusing and instructive book—one which will greatly help English readers to understand the character of one of the world's greatest men. Bismarck's talk was of the first order. All the world knows how startlingly frank it was. Disraeli hits off the Bismarckian bluntness in his "Endymion," where the Prussian statesman appears as Count Ferroll. Talking to Lady Montfort the Count remarks that the Prussian King should make a country and not trouble himself about constitutions. "But how is that to be done?" "There is only one way; by blood and iron." "My dear Count, you shock me." "I shall have to shock you a great deal more before the inevitable is brought about." Shortly before the Austrian war Bismarck was dining with the Saxon Envoy, Count Hohenthal, who was, of course, on the Austrian side. His hostess asked him—

"Is it really true that you mean to go to war with Austria, and make a conquest of Saxony?"

"Certainly, my dearest Countess," replied Bismarck, with equal candour, "it is perfectly true. From the very first day I took office I never thought of anything else. Our guns are now all ready, and you shall soon see that they are superior to the Austrian artillery.

Oh, how frightful, exclaimed the Countess. But now that you are in such a candid mood, will you also give me a friendly piece of advice? We have two estates, and I want to know which of them I should fly to—the one in Bohemia, or the other near Leipzig.

"If you will take my advice," replied Bismarck, "do not go to Bohemia, for it is there, and precisely in the nighbourhood at your estate, that we shall fight the Austrians, so that you might have all sorts of terrible adventures. You had better therefore go quietly to Saxony, for there will be nothing doing near Leipzig, and you will not even be bothered with the billetting of troops, as your chateau does not lie on any military road."

When the war did take place the Countess could not complain that her guest had misled her. Everybody knows how the diplomatists and monarchs of Europe were misled by this amazing candour of "mad Bismarck." What he have said if he had not believed it? Napoleon the Little and the Inscrutable was completely taken in by Bismarck's candour. When he was warned by Mr. Camille Doucet (at the time of Bismarck's Ambassadorship in Paris) the Emperor asked "What danger can there be in a man who notoriously thinks aloud."

M. Doucet answered, "Count von Bismarck has a genius for conveying false impressions by telling the naked truth. His frankness is like the inky fluid which the cuttlefish at Biarritz throw round them—the more truthful he is the less one sees into him."

Bismarck had but a poor opinion of most diplomatists. The French he esteemed least.

He sneered at diplomatists like M. Benedetti and the Duc de Gramont, calling them "dancing dogs without collars." They never seemed to have a master, he complained, "but stood up on their hind legs and performed their antics without authority from man alive. If they backed, you were sure to hear a voice from Paris crying to them to be quiet. If they fawned, you might expect to see them receive some sly kick, warning them that they ought to be up and biting."

"If I have an enemy in my power I must destroy him," said Bismarck in the earlier days of his career. He made the same candid admission in the cheery conversation with his friend d'Ester, his democratic opponent in the old Frankfort Diet. Said he on one occasion to d'Ester, "If it were in my power I would have you shot."

"Well, Herr von Bismarck," retorted d'Ester, "when we get the upper hand I shall have you hanged."

But there is another version of this story, which represents Herr d'Ester to have observed to Bismarck:

"You alone in all your party have always treated us with politeness. Let us make a bargain. If we gain the upper hand we shall spare you; if fortune should favour you, you shall do the same by us."

To this Bismarck replied:

"If your party has its way, life will not be worth living; if ours is victorious, there will have to be executions; but they shall be conducted with politeness up to the last step of the ladder."

Some of Prince Bismarck's best stories are about his battlefields, but most of those reproduced by Mr. Lowe are familiar to us—for example, the story about his trying to shoot a cannon on a dunghill, and his using his soft but malodorous bed for "a child's crib," in which "I doubled myself up like a pocket knife;" or about his giving his last, cherished Havana to a wounded dragoon; or about his giving a sly kick to the king's horse, in order to get the obstinate Monarch (whom he had repeatedly warned in vain) out of the rain of shot and shell. The kick proved effective enough, for the King was sharply carried off. The King looked sharply round in astonishment. He probably suspected what Bismarck had done, but, the narrator remarked, he said nothing. That was in the battle of Sadowa, about which Bismarck records an amusing incident:

I never saw anything more comic than the capers-ings of the big regimental goat of the Berlin Guard Artillery, as it went careering about at the bugler's side in the thickest of the bullet-rain, and making for the enemy with its grotesque leaps and bounds. The Austrians, too, are really said to have believed that the form of this goat had merely been assumed by Satan, with whom the wicked Bismarck had entered into a compact against their invincible Iron Brigade.

The gentler side of Bismarck's character comes out in the following:

It was soon after the battle of Koniggratz. I was riding alone over the dead-strewn field. It was a sight to freeze the blood in the veins—horrible, bloody, never to be forgotten. In one place I came upon a believer in the Prophet. A mournful sight. Both of his feet had been torn away by a shell. While trying to support himself upon his fore-feet, quivering and neighbouring piteously, he looked up at me with his great moist eyes, as if beseeching my help—and then I longed for a revolver to send a bullet into his heart, and so relieve him from his sufferings.

It is easy to understand the fascination which Bismarck has ever exercised over all who have known him. "At home" a cheerier, simpler, unaffected, unconventional, more amusing, and indulgent host ever lived. The historian Motley's description of the Bismarck household in the early days at Frankfort holds good for later times—

The Bismarcks are as kind as ever. It is one of those houses where every one does what one likes. The show apartments where they receive formal company are on the front of the house. Their living-rooms, however, are a salon and dining-room at the back, opening upon the garden. Here there are young and old, grandparents and children and dogs all at once; eating, drinking, smoking, piano-playing, and pistol-firing (in the garden), all going on at the same time. It is one of those establishments where every one helps himself that can be done, and is offered you; porter, soda-water, small beer, champagne, burgundy, or claret are about all the time, and everybody is smoking the best Havana cigars every minute.

The main facts of the story about Bismarck's "editing" of the King's telegram from Ems have long been known to every newspaper-reader. But it is a story which bears repetition. One of the most dramatic in all diplomatic history, it is reproduced with every detail in Mr. Lowe's best. The whole scene is vividly set forth again—Moltke and Von Roon, dropping their forks, and pushing their chairs back, in mortal disappointment, when Bismarck read out the King William's pacific telegram; "then, Bismarck suddenly asking Moltke if he really was ready for war, and, receiving a satisfactor reply, sitting down at a side table to edit the Royal telegram, showing it to his two friends, who exclaimed splendid, and then despatching it hot foot to the news agencies; lastly, soon after midnight, the telegraphic news to Paris that the capital was in a state of fury, shouting for war. The second greatest Bismarckian dodge was played upon Jules Favre. During the peace negotiations the German Chancellor refused to discuss the French condition. "Not an inch of our soil, not a stone of our fortresses." "Moreover, you have come too late," behind Bismarck; there, behind that door is a delegate of the Emperor Napoleon III., and I am about to negotiate with him.

On Favre these words produced an indescribable impression of consternation and fear. Bismarck saw at a glance the enormous advantage he had obtained, and, while fixing his eyes on the door (which probably was only a cupboard), said: "Why should I treat with you? Why give to your Republic an appearance of legality in signing a treaty with their representative? In reality, you are merely a band of rebels. Your Emperor, should he return, would have the right to shoot you down as traitors and rebels. Bismarck went on to describe Trochu's resistance as a crime; "if he were a German General I would have him shot this very day;" in two or three days more the people of Paris would be dying of starvation by the hundred thousand, and so forth.

The Chancellor then rose as if to leave, and put his hand on the handle of the door, behind which the delegate of Napoleon was supposed to be awaiting an interview. Thereupon Favre sprang up, hastened to Bismarck, and called out imploringly: "No, do not leave all you ask, but do not impose on France, after all her misfortune, the shame of being obliged to endure a Bonaparte!" Then the two sat down and Bismarck talked about the illusions of democracy and the wonderful virtues of tobacco smoke in diplomacy. If the conversation on this point, as reported in these pages, be authentic, Bismarck could have made his fortune as a pensilleur in the Paris press.

## FUTURE OF OUR SUGAR-PRODUCING COLONIES.

AT a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Whitehall Rooms, on Dec. 10 (Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, C.M.G., in the chair), Mr. Justice Conde Williams (of Mauritius), read a paper on "The Future of our Sugar-Producing Colonies." In the course of an eloquent and extremely interesting paper, Mr. Justice Conde Williams said:—As regards the immediate future of cane sugar, the all-important question of the hour is, can the struggle against the bounty-fed product be longer maintained by our own sugar-producing Colonies? If the home market alone was available to us, the answer would, of course, be in the negative. Fortunately, Africa with its boundless interior possibilities is open as a handy market to Cape Colony and Natal; Australasia (of Queensland, New South Wales, and Fiji); India to Mauritius and our sugar-growing Colonies further east; and not Canada alone, but also the great Republic of the United States of America, with its vast area, and its population increasing by a million yearly, to the West Indies and to British Guiana. If only the efforts of 1885 had been successful, and our sugar had been put upon the United States free import list, there need have been little further concern for the future of sugar in our West Indian Colonies; and, even now, the unexhausted energies of the West India Committees might well be directed once again to the introduction of our West Indian sugars to the States upon the same footing as our West Indian bananas. But the fact is not to be lost sight of that the English market is far from actually closed to British-grown sugar. Looking to the future, it is desirable in the case of all our West Indian possessions, and essential in the case of some of them, to maintain as all hazards the cultivation and manufacture of sugar; and this can only be done nowadays, without actual loss to the producer, by perfecting his methods of manufacture. Bounties are hopelessly against us. Freight is against us as hopelessly. But why should the resources of science, which are liberally and studiously applied to the extraction of sugar from the beet, be neglected, as they still are in a large measure grossly and notoriously neglected, in our own manufacturing production?... It is no new discovery that a central factory system is eminently adapted to our West Indian sugar-producing Colonies—the point is that the hour has now actually arrived for adapting it and adopting it. The future of our sugar-producing Colonies does not rest universally with sugar. Mauritius, however, is almost as closely wedded to sugar in the East as is Barbados in the West. In 1815 Mauritius exported 1200 tons of this staple, in 1824, 12,000, and more than 130,000 in 1894. In 1851 her population was 199,000. It doubled itself in forty years. But while the general population of the island had increased by some 42,000 only, the Indian population had more than trebled itself, adding 178,000 to its earlier numbers. To hope that this tide will be arrested is now wholly too late. Already a large and almost unascertained number of small Indian peasant proprietors are permanently established upon Mauritian soil. The creole has never awakened, as Natal is sturdily awakening, to resist by drastic measures the great wave of eastern encroachment; and the coming development of the great island of Madagascar is likely to draw away a further proportion of her already flagging creole population from Mauritius. Mauritius possesses certain resources which are still largely undeveloped—vanilla, tobacco, fibre, and tea, suited to development by small cultivators, such as are found among the rapidly increasing body of Indian "ryots" of the island. Of new industries, the cultivation of aloe fibres has doubled its export value during the past fifteen years; and the sisal plant from Yucatan or the Bahamas would probably prove well suited to the more arid districts, rendered so by deforestation. But, look at the Mauritius from what point of view we may, the conclusion is inevitable that the future of the community rests with the cane. The Colony of Queensland, the so-called "working man" has excluded Indian coolie labour. And now suddenly finding himself a labour employer as a farmer under the central factory system, is "hoist on his own petard" as regards labour, and, the Kanaka supply being well-nigh exhausted, he is fain to make experimental drafts upon China and Japan. Fiji has taken care to provide herself adequately with Indian coolies. Ten thousand of them in the Colony, as free Indian lessees, grow canes for such vast factories as those of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Natal is reputed to be the only British Colony where the cultivation of sugar for export at present really "pays." Returning to the Islands of Columbus and Raleigh, it is difficult to separate sugar in one's mind from the fortunes of Barbados in the future as in the past. There is no want of labour here; on the contrary, with a population increasing by 10 per cent. per annum, there is a plethora of native numbers, which constitutes a drag upon and a danger to the community. But with Tobago near at hand, ready and willing to welcome peasant cultivators of coffe and cocoa—with the vast and healthy upland interior of British Guiana hard by, waiting for development and unlikely to get it with a population numbering less than three to the square mile while that of Barbados is at least 1,500, there should be no real difficulty in finding a future vein for the superfluous energies of this congested little island. For the rest, its agricultural exports, consisting almost entirely of the produce of the cane, show an actual increase upon the export of ten years ago, in spite of falling prices and (on many private estates) inadequate machinery testifying thereby to the importance of a constant labour supply in combating the sugar growers' difficulties. The agricultural future of this highly cultivated island, well provided as it is with many resources of civilisation, must rest with sugar so long as the world affords a market for the produce of the cane. Concerning the ultimate future of British Guiana, despite hard times and low prices, the pessimist need surely entertain no really serious apprehension.

LIKE Londoners, the people of Vienna (says a Correspondent) have to pay a tax for their dogs. The receipts for the amount, which is six shillings, is worn on the dog's collar in the shape of a small medal bearing a number. The tax has to be paid at the beginning of each year, when the shape and colour of the medal is changed, so that the police can easily distinguish whether a dog is wearing last year's medal or a new one. The office where these medals are given out is daily crowded at this time of the year, the explanation being that there are not a few persons who are not satisfied with paying the tax and seeing their dogs provided with the proper medal, but who attach importance to the particular number on it, and do not mind calling at the Town Hall several times in order to secure their favourite one. No. 1 is an object of envy, but the officials always manage to reserve it to one of themselves since the old Archduke died who had the first right to it for more than twenty years. No. 100 is the property of a pensioned colonel, who, to be sure of getting it during the rest of his lifetime, offered to pay the tax for twenty years in advance. An old gentleman, whose house bears the number 81, was fond of sporting the same number on his dog's medal. This year he will have to be satisfied with another, as it has been given to a lady who entreated the clerk to let her have it. The official's curiosity was roused and he said he would do her the favour if she would tell him why she wished for that number particularly. She blushed and whispered "It is the number of his regiment, and I am going to give him a dear little Dachs for Christmas."

DIJON, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Burgundy, and an important centre of the wine trade where tourists often break their journey on the way from Paris to Switzerland and Italy, is suffering just now from an out-break of typhoid fever. Both among the soldiers in barracks and among the population in the town there have been a considerable number of cases. The military authorities are doing all they can to stop the spread of the disease

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

In the list of New Year Honours the following appointments appear :—

PEERAGES.

Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., and Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, a Director of the Bank of England.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Sir Richard Temple.

BARONETS.

Surgeon-General Arnott, Surgeon-General Joseph Fayrer, and Mr. William Coddington, M.P.

KNIGHTS.

Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., Mr. Justice Farran, and Mr. Justice Bayley.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, Commissioner in Nyassaland, to be a Knight Commander.

THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

Mr. Alfred Austin has been appointed Poet Laureate.

## REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns of Great Britain show an increase for the past nine months of £6,390,000, of which stamps contribute £1,250,000.

JAN. 1.

The Revenue Returns of Great Britain for the last three quarters show an increase of six millions.

The Budget will show a surplus of nearly five millions.

## THE KAFIRS OF HINDU KUSH.

A memorial for Government to favour the Kafirs of Hindu Kush is being signed by a number of English and Foreign scholars and the learned and philanthropic societies.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

### APPEAL FROM THE INHABITANTS.

### DR. JAMESON WITH POLICE MARCHING TO JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

In consequence of a letter from the leading inhabitants of Johannesburg detailing their grievances and appealing for aid, Dr. Jameson, the British South Africa Company's Administrator at Mashonaland, with seven hundred of the Chartered Company's police, crossed the border on Sunday, and is now marching to Johannesburg. It is rumoured that General Joubert with a force of Boers is marching to intercept him.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has cabled to Dr. Jameson to return, and has also cabled to President Kruger demanding that he will do his utmost to prevent hostility, and offering the assistance of England to effect a peaceful solution of the present difficulty.

The *Daily News* in an article to-day considers Dr. Jameson's action highly reprehensible.

The *Times* suspends its judgment on Dr. Jameson's action, but states that if the fears expressed in the Uitlanders appeal are justified then the British people will approve of his conduct.

Referring to President Kruger's reported appeal to the French and German Consuls, the *Times* declares Great Britain will not endure any foreign intervention in the Transvaal nor suffer anarchy there.

## THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. W. C. Twynam, C. M. G., Government Agent for the Northern Province of Ceylon, has been made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

## THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan, with English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

## PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

The usual Proclamation day parade was held on the general parade ground. The numbers of troops were the smallest that were ever witnessed in Poona. No Artillery nor Cavalry was present, owing to their camps' duty. Only four Infantry Battalions paraded. The whole troops were under the command of Major-General Blundell. After firing a *feu-de-joie* three hearty cheers were given for the Empress of India. The troops then marched back to their quarters.

After the parade of the trooping colours of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, which is distinguished for the Karegaum battle, which was fought this day in the year 1818, Major-General Blundell performed the ceremony of placing a garland of flowers on the colours. Then Colonel Babington Peile, Commanding the Regiment, on behalf of the officers, said they were much pleased at the honour done them. Afterwards Mrs. Leslie, wife of captain Leslie, placed a garland of flowers on each Company brought up under the command of a native officer. The ceremony was very imposing.

Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, whose time expires in March next, will most probably be succeeded by Major-General C. J. Burnett, who is now Assistant Quarter-master at the War Office.

## [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 13-16. |
| The Manchester market has been firm. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 106 9-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 61 7-16 |
| Bar Silver | 30 9-16 |

The sum of about £190,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton | 68,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 900 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 175,000 | " |
| " " Surats | NIL | |
| " Stock of Cotton | 1,059,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 29,000 | " |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 18.

It is evident that Lancashire is terribly in earnest in its determination to be rid of the cotton duties. On Wednesday a large deputation representing the cotton trade waited upon Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, at the India Office to urge the early abolition of the Indian cotton import duties, and to ask that in the meantime the duties should be deprived of their protective character. The case for the cotton trade was stated by Mr. Coddington, M.P., Mr. Garnett (chairman of the Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives), John Whittaker (president of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association), Mr. Mackison (Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Associations), the Mayor of Oldham, Colonel Mellor, M.P., Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P., Mr. Wyllie, M.P., and others. Several of the speakers alleged that the 5 per cent. import duty was only countervailed to the extent of 3½ per cent. by the Excise duty. Lord George Hamilton, in the course of a very guarded reply, said no one with his official experience who had come into contact with the representatives of Lancashire could pretend that this was a mere local question, or that those who were agitating upon it were influenced by motives of either selfishness or greed. He had always endeavoured to look at the matter from an Imperial point of view alone and had always treasured up the words of Lord Salisbury twenty years ago, that it was only under conditions of exigency that recource ought to be had to such a policy as that to which the deputation took exception. Unfortunately that financial exigency existed. Since the duties were imposed, however, the position of Indian finance had slightly improved, and if an equilibrium could be established between Indian expenditure and revenue, so that the duties could be dispensed with, it was admitted on all hands that they were the first taxes that should be remitted. No man was striving more to attain that end than the Indian Finance Minister (Sir James Westland). With regard to the delay of the answer to the memorial, he wished the deputation to bear in mind what the difficulties of the Council here and the difficulties of the Council of India were. Here his Lordship remarked that these duties had been imposed on condition that the Excise was to fully countervail the import duty. As the deputation knew, it was the invariable practice here that when any deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to any tax which was in existence they did not get a final answer until he introduced the Budget. But he hoped that in this matter the Government might be able to give an answer in the course of a short time. To every pledge made by his predecessors he of course adhered, and he sincerely hoped that whatever conclusions the Government might arrive at, they might in some way contribute towards the re-establishment of the prosperity of the cotton industry. And here Lord George made a sensible remark, by declaring after impartial consideration of this subject he did not believe that, even if it was in their power to repeal these duties, that would at once bring to it all the prosperity which the deputation anticipated. It was apparent that, quite independent of these duties, there was increasing competition between the products of Indian mills and the products of Lancashire. He believed in the capacity of Lancashire to adapt herself to almost any condition provided she had fair play. That fair play the Government, in common with their predecessors, were pledged to give. By fair play he meant perfect equality in treatment as between England and India. They would agree with him that, pending the date on which they could remove these duties, whatever was done now should be done fully, thoroughly, and finally. It was essential that there should be a full investigation of every detail. He would do his best to accelerate the decision of the Indian Government. He would communicate to it the representatives of the deputation, and he was sure that they would be received in a sympathetic and equitable spirit.

This answer has by no means satisfied Lancashire opinion. At a crowded meeting last night of the Blackburn Weavers' Association, which represents 12,000 operatives, very great dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of the interview with Lord George Hamilton on Wednesday, and resolutions were unanimously passed asking the Lancashire members to use every effort to obtain the repeal of the Indian cotton duties at once. Considerable distress prevails in Blackburn. Even so staunch a Conservative paper as the *Manchester Courier* feels impelled to "speak out strongly on this matter," and its leader on the subject may give Lord George Hamilton wholesome food for reflection. "Nothing," it says, "could be more injurious, or even possibly fatal, to the Lancashire trade than that the hopes so recently and properly excited should be dashed to the ground." But the sting of the utterance is in its tail. "Lancashire demands," it concludes, "that these duties shall be abolished, and pending that consummation that their protective character will be removed. This is her minimum demand, and the sooner the Government sets about meeting it the better for all concerned." Another and far more powerful Conservative organ remarks that it would be indeed a strange thing if a vote of censure upon the Government, or upon the Secretary of State for India were moved from the Conservative benches and supported by the strong contingent of Unionists that Lancashire sends to Parliament. But strange and embarrassing though it would be, it is not absolutely impossible. They are shrewd, hard-headed men in the North, but even shrewd, hard-headed men lose their judgment when their pockets are affected and they imagine themselves wronged. For years past the staple trade of Lancashire has been far from flourishing. Foreign competition, the dwindling value of the rupee, and labour difficulties have grievously reduced the profits of the cotton-spinner. The returns of the co operative companies have shown how often the business is carried on at a loss. And masters and men are alike convinced that the re-imposition of the cotton duties, in spite of the countervailing excise levied on the coarser counts manufactured in India, is the last blow that will kill the trade. The angry tone of the deputation proves how grimly serious the representatives of the cotton industry are. They will not allow that anybody outside Lancashire knows anything of the subject, or has any right to speak about it. But after all, as Lord George Hamilton pointed out, the question is an Imperial one, and cannot be treated exclusively from the point of view of Lancashire. If Lancashire has suffered from the fall of the rupee, India has suffered still more. It must not be forgotten that the obligations incurred by the Indian Government for railways, for frontier defences, and for all other purposes—in which, after all, Lancashire is nearly as much interested as India itself—have to be met in gold. The consequence of the depreciation of the rupee has therefore been that the burden of taxation has been very heavily increased, and there has been no corresponding increase in the means of raising money. The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests to the representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry, that they should draft some scheme which, in their opinion, would absolutely relieve the duties from the imputation that they are Protective. At present they produce no remedy but denunciation and a demand for their repeal. But however much the outside public may sympathize with the complaints of Lancashire, it cannot forget, and ought not to forget, the needs and wants of India. And there is another cause of the depression of trade in Lancashire, which has its source within the county itself. The authors of the Limited Liability system never thought that the principle would be abused to the extent it has been in Lancashire. Small capital and large debentures have led to insane underselling, and if some of the very able men who are now raging so furiously against the Indian import duties would turn their attention to this evil, they would do far more for Lancashire trade than by securing the immediate and absolute repeal of the duties. The *Daily News* in a cruelly sarcastic article says :—"Lord George Hamilton told the deputation that he adhered to all the pledges given by Sir Henry Fowler. Lord George attacked the whole policy of Sir Henry Fowler and of the Indian Government, pledges and all. We are glad that Lord George Hamilton has come to his senses, and has by implication acknowledged his speech in the House of Commons to have been the pernicious rubbish it was. He still describes the duties as threatening "the stability of the Empire. We thought it was the integrity of the Empire. But one form of nonsense is as good as another. 'Lancashire appeals to your Lordship to do your duty,' exclaimed a member of the deputation. Lord George has done his duty. But he has not kept his word."

Sir Thomas Sutherland at yesterday's meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, gave some interesting particulars with regard to the economies which had been possible in the direction of coal. This was owing to two causes—the very low freight for sending coal out to the Far East and the greater use of Colonial, Indian, and Japanese coal. It was, the chairman said, a curious fact that although the consumption of coal by the company was almost to a ton exactly double what it was twenty years ago, the actual cost of the coal placed on board their ships was precisely the same as it was twenty years ago. That was to say, coal and coal freights had been reduced in twenty years exactly by one-half. The great increase in their consumption of coal was owing to the very large additions which had been made to the mileage, tonnage, and speed of their fleet. At the present moment, owing to the improvement in their machinery, 1 lb. of coal did the work certainly of 2lb. twenty years ago; and in reality, if this great improvement and economy had not taken place, their consumption of coal at the present moment, remembering the work they did, would be double what it actually was. These cheap coal freights, however, represented only a very one-sided gain to them, because the freight for coal was the standard, to a great extent, which regulated the freight they received for their cargoes.

Yesterday at the Foreign Office Lord Salisbury received a deputation from the National Agricultural Union, who waited upon him for the purpose of advocating such an alteration of the beer duty as would encourage the brewing of beer from British barley, malt, and hops. Lord Winchilsea, who introduced the deputation, said they did not ask for any change in the fiscal policy of the country with regard to free imports. Their proposal was that the present duty of 6s. 9d. per barrel should be reduced by 1s., and that the loss to the revenue should be made good by the addition of 1s. per barrel on beer brewed from foreign materials. Lord Salisbury said that Ministers were deeply sensible of the sufferings of the agricultural classes, and were very anxious that any remedy that Parliament might be able to devise to relieve those sufferings should be applied. He had observed that Sir F. Lockwood had represented him as having been guilty of trifling with the hopes of those interested in agriculture by promising protection for hops in a speech at Hastings in 1892 and abandoning that promise the other day. He neither promised nor indicated in his speech at Hastings any belief or expectation that there would be a restoration of Protection in this country. He distinctly disavowed any advocacy of such a policy, and Ministers would be very blamable if they tried to obtain support by nourishing an opinion which had no foundation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the beer duty was a source of revenue which no Chancellor of the Exchequer was ever likely to dispense with, and he was afraid he could hold out no hopes that it would be his fortune to materially reduce it. The deputation had disclaimed any idea of Protection, but they would have to convince him that their proposal was not really Protection under another guise.

Attention has lately been drawn to the vigorous attempt now being made to extend and improve the cultivation of jute in the French possessions in Indo-China. The soil of Indo-China, Annam, and Tonquin is said to be well suited to the growth of the fibre, which has already been successfully cultivated there; the production has been exported by way of Hong Kong to China and Japan. A French firm in Indo-China is now promoting an extension of the enterprise with improved appliances. They are said to anticipate a largely increased sale of jute in both China and Japan, and it is also proposed to erect spinning and weaving mills in Annam and Tonquin. What may be spoken of as local competition with the jute mills of Bengal, at least in supplying gunny bags and other jute fabrics to the Far East is thus promised.

The state of business in the United States has become rather inactive, according to Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co.'s review of November 30, though little change was observable except "the shrinkage of prices which a period of inaction naturally causes." After the extraordinary buying of the summer and early "fall" a marked decrease was inevitable, and it was yet too early in most branches of business to judge how far the future was anticipated in purchases. Retail stocks were still reported full in nearly all branches, with delayed distribution in many on account of unfavourable weather. The movement of the crops was only fair, both cotton and wheat being largely kept back in the hope of higher prices and there was a prevalent feeling that foreign imports would fall off; for the previous week at New York they were 1,200,000 dols. less than last year, although for the previous four weeks 20 per cent. larger than in that year. Exports showed a little gain, for the week 12 per cent. and for the month about 13 per cent., although the small outgo of cotton was still a threatening fact in regard to foreign exchanges. There was not much change in commercial loans, although a little more demand from some of the manufacturing centres was reported. On the whole, the demand was nothing like what it would be if general business were in a normal condition. A few cotton bills appeared, but the outgo for some months was anticipated in bankers' transactions, and apparently a larger outgo of wheat than had really occurred. The speculative markets had not helped. Cotton goods were weaker in spite of a small advance in raw cotton prices, for which latter "there appeared no other than speculative reasons."

Notwithstanding the depressed condition of agriculture the disposition to invest in real property in this country appears to have become decidedly stronger within the last few months. Evidence of this growing tendency is presented not only in the greater interest shown in the public auction sales, but also in private transactions. The *Midland Counties Herald*, which gives particular attention to this branch of business, says that "the private contract market has been unusually brisk" of late. Investments of a large aggregate amount have been made, chiefly in business premises, house property, and ground rents. It is stated also that the falling off in the auction sales of real property in London which has for some time been observable is no proof whatever of a decline of activity in the country generally. The truth is that landed estates are often much more easily disposed of on the spot than in London. This fact is now being recognised by auctioneers in the capital, who have begun to conduct their sales at centres near to the properties they wish to dispose of. Indeed, some of the largest land sales of the present year have been conducted in the country by London auctioneers. Those whose offices are outside London have also had no lack of business during the last few years.

Speaking on the question of the Indian Import Duties at Manchester the other day Mr. H. K. Beeton made some useful observations upon the present currency troubles in the United States. Monometallists have attempted to discredit the movement in favour of the international establishment of the joint standard by pointing to these troubles as a warning fatal to the proposals of the bi-metallists. Mr. Beeton showed, however, lucidly and with obvious force, that there is no analogy whatever between the system which they advocate and the monetary policy of the United States for several years past. This policy is not even one of national bimetallism, but even if it were and if it had failed nothing could be inferred from it damaging to international bimetallism. The United States are suffering from an attempt to keep in circulation an enormous and disproportionate volume of representative money upon a too narrow basis of gold. Speculative prices of commodities and securities have sometimes been relatively higher within the States than outside, imports have been encouraged, exports discouraged, and it has been requisite to send out much gold, thus increasing unduly the proportion of representative money and aggravating the task of maintaining its "convertibility." It is a case of attempting to preserve a fixed ratio, not between two co-ordinated standard metals, but between one standard metal and an excessive volume of representative money of various kinds, for, as Mr. Beeton pointed out, there are in the United States not less than thirteen different kinds of legal tender.

A YOUNG Italian in Rome, after riding from the city to Aspra in five hours, chose, in returning, a rather steep road, and, losing control of his bicycle, struck against an elm, cracking his skull. He was taken to the hospital and died soon after.

## THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by her Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison paraded in review order—summer clothing—at Colaba, and on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade. The troops taking part in the parade at Colaba were the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, and on the general parade ground were the 21st Bombay Infantry, commonly known as the Marine Battalion, and the 22nd Bombay Infantry. For some reason or other the guns of the Royal Artillery were not brought into action, and consequently the military manœuvers at Colaba lost a good deal of attraction. However, a large number of spectators, consisting of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen, who were not aware of this change, surrounded the railings of the maidan at Colaba, three or or four deep. The gathering of on-lookers at the general parade ground was large enough to encircle nearly the whole boundary of the maidan five or six deep. At about 7 o'clock 300 men of the Royal Artillery, with the following officers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, entered the parade ground and took up their position at the northern part of the maidan :—Captain S. J. Chamier, R. A., Adjutant; Captain E. S. Cleeve, R.A.; and Lieutenants F.O. Wyatt, L. B. Montressor, A. J. Thompson, F. T. Brown, Trimnell, W. L. G. Carey, and Deane. Shortly afterwards the men of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, consisting of 330 non-commissioned officers and men, entered the field, and were drawn up to the left side of the Royal Artillery with the bands at the rear, the officers being Captain McWhinnie, Commanding; Lieutenants H. C. Harvey, W. P. Dimsdale, E. M. Peck, and Sitwell; 2nd Lieutenants H. A. Kennedy and H. C. Wright; Lieutenant E. J. Christie, Adjutant; 2nd Lieutenants Birch, Harris and Hicks, of the Unattached List. At half-past 7 o'clock the parade formed up and the troops fired the *feu de joie* and the bands played the National Anthem. At the conclusion, Colonel Stevens called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were lustily given. The troops then formed in columns of double companies, marched past the Royal Standard, and proceeded to their quarters. The troops on the Esplanade comprised 286 men of the Marine Battalion and 284 of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, the former being in charge of Captain G. W. Mitchell, and the latter under Major Allan Smith. The troops fired the *feu de joie* three times and the bands played the National Anthem. At the instance of the Commanding Officer, the troops gave three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and having re-formed columns, marched-past, and proceeded to their quarters. The following officers of the above two regiments were present on the ground :—Captain G. W. Mitchell, Commanding M. B.; Captain C. G. Carnegy, Adjutant; Lieutenants C. Burrard, A. A. P. Waller, and J. H. Casserley (of Marine Battalion); Major Allan Smith, Commanding 22nd Regiment, B. I., with Lieutenant Keogh as his S. O.; Lieutenants W. P. Haydon, A. L. Barrett, and Hogg. Lord Spencer was the most distinguished of the spectators.

## MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN K. LEES, Meerut, is detailed for duty with horse fairs in Bengal.

THE range at Hinjouri has been declared to be the authorised Royal Artillery range for Kirkee and Ahmednagar.

MAJOR H. W. SMITH, Hampshire Regiment, and Major C. Wood, Essex Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their Regiments.

SANCTION has been accorded to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,21,700 for the provision of a pipe water-supply for the Secunderabad Cantonment.

THE Government of India have specially sanctioned the retention by Colonel St. J. F. Michell of his present appointment as Assistant Quarter-master-General, Punjab Command, until the 1st April 1900, i. e., a full five years' tenure is to be granted to him in this appointment.

THE following officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Horse Guards :—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Pocklington, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, to 2nd June 1896, on medical certificate; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Griffith, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to 3rd March 1896, pending retirement; Captain L. S. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Derby Regiment, to 20th January 1896; Lieutenant G. Warneford, 1st Wilts Regiment, to 28th January 1896; Lieutenant B. E. Crooker, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, to 15th January 1893.

## MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with "Justitia" that the Gradation and Service lists should be upheld and respected, but it is not known how the Municipal servants' "list," which neither discloses honesty, integrity nor justice in the commonest sense of the term, should be upheld and respected, and why the many sinecure appointments specially created to show special favouritism to special favourites should not be abolished, and why the amalgamation of the Buildings and Roads Departments, which was the special theme, and mission of our energetic Executive Engineer Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cavasji Murzban, not be carried out.

To the long list of these sinecure appointments, which if abolished would not, in the least, hamper even for a moment one huge civic machinery, must be added the appointments of the paymaster and his deputy. It is not known why the pay cheques should not be drawn in favour of heads of departments and distributed amongst themselves by the respective departmental cashiers. It may perhaps be argued that these paymasters are indispensably necessary for the out-door establishments, but I submit that our too numerous superintendents, inspectors, and surveyors can have this work managed in a better and more expeditious way than our paymasters, whose appointments are purely and simply useless, which may well include that ornamental class of Municipal employes, "female clerks," who, although started on salaries averaging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 and since promoted as chances have occurred to the utter disregard of those already in service, have not been able to do much to earn their salaries, although drawing salaries of senior clerks, as is done by "candidates." This novel and heart-rending—to most Municipal employes—experiment bogus as it was, has proved an utter failure as was expected.

Your correspondent, "Justitia," agrees with me that the salaries of some of the already highly paid Municipal officials should be reduced, but inscrutable are the ways of our civic fathers. They have been annually increasing the salaries—already too high and handsome—of these officials by leaps and bounds—disregarding the claims for promotion of the subordinates of these officials, who perhaps may not be "jo hookum walas." And they have notoriously disregarded the claims for promotion of very able and conscientious Municipal officers who have rendered very long and faithful services to the city in a greater degree than those recommended for promotion in the ensuing year's Budget.

It is to be hoped that the Corporation—most generous as it is—but its generosity has hitherto flown in very wrong channels—will at least give these officials some personal allowances, notably as their juniors have already got them, by way of appreciating their long and meritorious services rendered silently and without any "ho, ho," and will have the salaries of its lower staff re-adjusted in such a way as would at least entitle these half-starved clerks to a starting salary of at least Rs. 30, after a certain probationary period, if necessary.—Yours, &c.,

GROSS INJUSTICE.

WE stated some time ago, writes a contemporary, that the garrison in the Mekong Valley might be raised to the strength of one regiment of Native Infantry, but that the final decision on the matter had been held over owing to the repores regarding the ill-health of the troops already at Kengtung and Mongsin. It has now been determined to post a regiment on the road to Kengtung in the direction of the Takaw Ferry over the Salween, thus providing supports for the more advanced posts. In this manner the number of men who will be exposed to the malarial climate of the Mekong tract will be kept as low as possible. Takaw is between 80 and 90 miles west of Kengtung, and there is already a fair weather road which can be considerably improved. From Fort Stedman to the ferry must be about 130 miles, and it is obviously desirable that a post sould be established on the Mekong road near the crossing of the Salween. So long as the boundary question remains open detachments must be kept at Kengtung and Mongsin, and they must have some force at hand from which they can draw reinforcements in case of need. Our Far Eastern frontier is at such a distance from the railway base in Upper Burma that it would be unwise to keep posts along it without some connecting link with the main garrison of the Province. The neighbourhood of Takaw seems to offer the best position for a new post, and it only remains to fix its exact location.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

THE deliberations of the eleventh session of this assembly terminated on Monday evening, and now that the affair is over, I wish to refer to certtain features of the large assembly not alluded to in your report. I was interested in noting the means devised by some of the merchants and traders to advertise their wares to the great inconvenience of visitors. As I entered the pendal, I saw that several persons were engaged in distributing handbills, and before I reached my seat, I had my hands filled with these obnoxious things. I say obnoxious because I found that that some of them, circulated by druggists, reminded the visitors of the danger of catching some diseases to which they were exposed, and recommended them not to be without remedies which could be purchased at the shops advertised. Another feature which to me seemed novel was the presence of the student volunteers. Some of my friends complained that they had to suffer at the hands of these volunteers, who seemed to labour under the delusion that by virtue of being volunteers they were entrusted with the power of assaulting and insulting visitors. I was myself a witness of an unfortunate and painful spectacle. A gentleman visitor was entering the enclosure by the main gate. Just as he arrived near the gate he stood on one side to allow a carriage to pass, but in this he committed a crime, because he stood near some of the volunteers, one of whom pushed him violently. He tumbled down, and very narrowly escaped being run over by the carriage. The gentleman demanded the name of the volunteer, who, however, saw his mistake and said "*Maf kara, dada, chook zali*" (Pray, forgive, sir, it was a mistake). Again, as a young boy of about ten years of age was entering the pandal he was most rudely pushed aside by a volunteer. He fell down, but immediately got up, and one of his friends took up the cudgels on his behalf, and gave a bit of his mind to the volunteer, whose conduct was not only rude and shameful but quite unprovoked and unjustifiable, since the boy was armed with the authority of an admission card. I must, however, admit that I found some of the volunteers most obliging, polite, and meek. In the pandal every seat was occupied by delegates and visitors, but it was a peculiar circumstance that most of them were Mahratta Brahmins. There were many members of different communities, but the number of Parsee and Mahomedan delegates was like a drop in the ocean. As your correspondent remarked, this was a proof of the fact that Parsees and Mahomedans as a body refrain from joining this organisation, and I therefore fail to understand how it can be called "national." The president, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, is a typical man of his race. He is known as the great fife-brand of Calcutta. While I must admit I am not a physiognomist, I do not think that anybody could discern from his face that talents of this kind belonged to him. I heard Mr. Bannerjee five years back addressing a mass meeting at the Framji Cowasji Institute, but I was certainly not prepared to see such a grand display of oratorical fireworks as was exhibited on Friday. But while to many present it was a real treat, there was a great number of people there who were neither able to appreciate or understand this rhetorical exhibition, albeit their enthusiasm in regard to it was intense. I must not forget to mention the feat of memory performed by the president. It was an open secret that the inaugural speech was prepared beforehand, and it was most creditable indeed for the president to reproduce it almost *verbatim* even without referring to his notes. His voice was throughout ringing, and he was heard distinctly all over the spacious pavilion. There was not much worth noting in the first day's proceedings. The speech of the chairman of the reception committee was printed beforehand, and on account of his inability to read it owing to old age, he left that duty to Mr. Gokhle, one of the secretaries of the reception committee. The proceedings on the second day did not excite the same amount of interest, and this is not surprising, since some of the speakers did not know what they were talking about. This remark will be bitterly resented, but, nevertheless, it is a fact, which was patent to those who took care to carefully mark the speeches. Some of the delegates went quite astray of the subject they were entrusted to deal with; whilst others spoke so low and made so many pauses in their speeches, that they tired out the patience of the audience. The remarks of most of the speakers were cut and dried. One of the first resolutions was moved by Mr. Ghosal, of Bengal, and was in reference to the draft rules framed by the Poona Congress Committee. The draft rules were prepared rather late in the day for the different standing committees to consider and report thereupon. The speaker studiously refrained from mentioning the cause of delay. But I think that it was the split in the camp, between the reformers and the anti-reformers. This seems to me to be an instance of these Congresswallas pocketing their "principle and sacrificing everything for the good of India" when they disagree amongst themselves. It is a peculiar instance of their inability to govern themselves and their neglect of the principle, that charity should begin at home.

## OFFICE-CLERKSHIPS, THE PROVINCIAL, AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your publishing this letter in your esteemed journal. This letter is in continuation of my three letters in your paper of the 28th instant. Respecting salaries, I believe I am not wrong when I say that Native Government officials of superior training, abilities, and University attainments do not receive such high salaries as are allowed to the Native officials of the Local Port Trust or the Municipality of the same number of years' standing.

And now a word about the new Provincial Civil Service, which is an off-shoot of the Covenanted and the Statutory Services. I hear it is intended to split this "Provincial Service" into two portions—the "Superior" and the "Inferior." In the Superior Grade "are to be included the Statutory civilians; and in the "Inferior Grade" the new Provincial men, and if possible some of the Unconvenanted. Thus we will have three services, that is, the Covenanted, Provincial, and the Public Services. Will any reader inform me to what services the following officers of Government belong:—the Police Commissioner; the Superintendents of Police; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery; Assistant to the Deputy Collector of Customs (Bombay); Registrar, High Court; Inspector-General of Prisons; Reporter of the Public Press (Bombay); Junior Secretaries to the Government; Superintendent of Government Telegraph; Presidency Postmaster; the Government Solicitor; and the Accountant-General? The Municipal Commissioner belongs to the Covenanted Service, while all his staff belong to the last grade of the service, i.e., the Public Service.

Respecting the Departmental Test Examination for entering the Provincial Service, I am of the humble opinion that the standard or course prescribed is a very low one, and "not at all" adapted to the course of work or the performance of the duties of any particular post in that service. A knowledge of law, political economy, and jurisprudence are also among the necessary requisites. What can a Deputy Collector do as a magistrate if he has not sufficient knowledge of law? The test examination, as it is, is a farce. Only those who have Matriculated or passed the University School Final should be allowed to compete for the Provincial Service entrance test; and various tests adapted to the nature of the duties of a particular post should be held at intervals, and at different centres in the Presidency.

A staff of Civil Service Commissioners to hold such examinations will have to be maintained. It will be better if the Public Service be amalgamated with this Provincial Service, the Uncovenanted Service abolished and suitable grades or classes introduced. By the introduction of the Provincial Service, the official respect and status of the Public Service is very much lowered.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 31, 1895. JUSTITIA.

PRINCE MESTCHERSKY in the "Grashdanin," raises a strong protest against the license of speech latterly permitted to Russian Admirals abroad, had calls upon the Admiralty at St. Petersburg to put a stop to the practice. A Odessa correspondent says that the complaint of the Russian journal is based more particularly upon the speech recently made by Admiral Kalogueeas at Brest, in which that Russian officer said that the French principles and French ideas were identical with those of his countrymen. "God forbid that there should be a word of truth in this asseveration," exclaims Prince Mertschersky, who goes on to say that it is sufficiently unfortunate that there should even be any political sympathies between the two nations.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

REMARKABLY high temperatures are at present prevailing on the hills, where the weather is phenemenally fine. On Christmas Day the thermometer in the shade rose to between 55° and 60° at all stations from Ranikhet to Murree. Even more remarkable than the warmth of the day are the night temperatures. Thus at Murree on Christmas night the lowest temperature recorded was 47°, while at Lahore the thermometer under similar conditions of exposure fell to 37°, at Sialkote 38°, Rawalpindi 32°, and Peshawar 33°. No rain or snow has fallen over the hills for a long time and the humidity is most exceptionally low.

THE General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have unanimously resolved to appoint Mr. A. J. Hughes, Chief Engineer in the Central Provinces, to be Engineer to the Corporation, in succession to Mr. Kimber. His salary is to be Rs. 2,250 per month, free of contribution to pension, with a house allowance of Rs. 100. A special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners is to be held on Thursday to confirm this resolution.

THE Bengal Government have signified their approval of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' determination to bring out Mr. Vernon Harcourt for the purpose of examining the lower reaches of the Hooghly, and have sanctioned a supplementary budget estimate of Rs. 26,500 to defray the cost of the visit.

A PETITION has been submitted to the Madras Government praying for the construction of a railway through Puducottah to the Zemindaries of Sivagunga and Ramnad. The petitioners urge that the proposed railway will pass through towns of large population and commercial importance, and will accordingly prove remunerative.

A CAMEL post conveying parcel mails from Sarwaki post office on the Waziristan frontier was attacked by Waziris on Wednesday last and the mail robbed. No trace has up to time been found of the depredators.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending, 30th November, 1895, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 1,14,093, and for good, etc., Rs. 74,172 making altogether Rs. 1,63,265 or an average receipt for mile of Rs. 181. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,46,802, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 141.

THERE was a Cooper's Hill dinner at Lahore on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. W. P. Brodie, of the Irrigation Department, who has the distinction of being the College's first student.

THE Lieutenant Governor gave his annual dinner to the members of the Punjab Commission at Government House on Saturday evening.

AN old farm labourer who has just died at the village of Lyminster, near Arundel, retired on his savings as a working bailiff and cowman in October, 1881. His name was Charles Duke. Out of a weekly wage of fifteen shillings he had put by no less a sum than two hundred pounds. For nearly twelve years—until 1893—the thrifty old man made this money last him, and with the aid of his former employer kept free of the rates, but was at last obliged to accept help from the relieving officer. He died at the age of 87.

A SEVERE indictment of the Boers with regard to their treatment of the natives in the Transvaal has been drawn up by Mr. Gustave Halle, editor of "The Johannesburg Critic." Mr. Halle who is the son of the late Sir Charles Halle, maintains that the recent native wars have been caused by deliberate oppression, designed either to enrich individual officials, obtain land, or to provide labour. The manner of conducting the wars was, he says, stained by brutal and inhuman cruelty and treachery both to native foes and allies. After the wars were concluded, not only the conquered tribes, but even those that had served as allies, were seized and divided up among the Boer farmers, becoming practically little better than slaves. The "Critic" cites a number of instances, and calls upon the British Government to see that the rights of the natives under the Convention of 1884 are safeguarded.

THREE monumental statues will soon be reared in Brittany. One will be at Lesneven in honour of General Le Flo, the other at Ploermel in honour of Dr. Guerin, and the third at Dinan in honour of Duguesclin. Tregnier must wait some time for a statue of Renau, his works being still under a cloud there. General Le Flo was a Questor of the Legislative Assembly of the Second of December, and with M. Baze was clapped, on that date, into prison. He was sent as Ambassador to Russia by Thiers, and is reputed to have rendered important services in helping to prevent the military party at Berlin from making a second spring on France. Dr. Guerin has a great reputation at picturesque Ploermel, famous for its "pardon." Le Flo's statue is by M. Peuch, a sculptor of great talent, and Dr. Guerin's by M. Baron, a Breton, who is young and gives high promise, he having this year won the Prix de Paris for sculpture. The Dugueslin statue is to be equestrian, but it is not yet decided what artist is to be employed in making it. The curious thing in connection with this last statue is that no part of France is so overrun with English as Dinan and its neighbourhood. Dinan St. Servan and Parame are almost English settlements.

A FEW days ago, before the Districts Court at Ufa (Russia), fourteen Mohamedans were charged with being apostates to the Orthodox faith, and they were called upon, under penalty of the entire sequestration of their movable and immovable property, to enter the State Church. The accused chose one of their number as spokesman, who asked: "Why are we designated renegades and apostates? You have no right or authority to include us in either category. We profess, and have alway professed, the same faith in which we were born and reared. Had we deserted that faith you would not prosecute us." "That is possible," said the President of the Court, "but you are now called upon to re-enter the Holy Orthodox Church." "Re-enter your Church!" exclaimed the Mohammedan spokesman; "how can we re-enter a

THE regular performances at Olympia, to be given twice a day within the arena, will begin with incidents of the road on a Derby Day. Scores of vehicles, from the well-appointed drag with its four-in-hand to the coster's barrow and donkey, are to be brought on, and we are promised counterfeit presentments of all the celebrities of the day who would be likely to go down the road to Epsom. There is to be a realistic representation of the Cock at Sutton, with the clamorous crowd about its doors, the scenery for which has been painted by Mr. Walter Hann, and this skilful artist has arranged a transformation by which the scenes of the road will merge into Epsom racecourse, with its acrobats, welshers, itinerant musicians, card sharpers, book-makers, gipsy fortunate-tellers, and every other familiar feature of the Derby Day crowd. Mounted policemen will clear the course, and after a preliminary canter there will be a race of thoroughbred horses ridden by professional jockeys in the colours of owners most popular on the turf. Following this will come wrestling, boxing, polo hunting scenes, occasional football matches by well-known clubs, and sometimes a representation of a highland gathering at Braemar the changes being rung on every variety of British sport, so that no two performances within the same week may be exactly similar in all their incidents. In the second part of the Olympia programme will be represented an encampment of British and Indian troops, as at Rawul Pindi. For this Mr. John Harker has painted a beautiful scene, having picturesque bungalows in the foreground, and distant views of the Himalayan peaks stretching across a canvas hundreds of feet in length. Amid these surroundings the troops will hold their military tournament and gymkhana meetings, the details of which have been arranged by Sir Augustus Harris with the assistance of many officers of Indian experience, and in carrying out this part of the pageant he will have the valuable services of Major Vane Stow, who has been so long associated with the Military Tournament at Islington. While these sports are going on, the order will come for an immediate advance across the frontier, upon which the camp will be struck, and the troops will begin to parade in marching order. Next the soldiers will be seen cutting their way through a mountain pass, knee deep in snow, and with snow falling about them. Then comes the destruction of one bridge by floods, and the building of another, exactly as it was done across the Swat River by detachments of Engineers. Then the troops will be seen in a general action storming the Sangars under heavy fire, and the final scene is to represent the relief of the beleaguered garrison in Chitral by Colonel Kelly's column, amid general rejoicing. All the scenery has been painted by Mr. Harker and his assistants from accurate sketches, and every military detail will be true to life, the costumes and equipments being provided by Messrs. Morris Angel and Sons, of Cambridge circus, whose resources in this respect seem to be unlimited, as they are also dressing the soldiers for two military dramas—"Tommy Atkins," to be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre, and "A British Soldier," at the Adelphi.

EARLY next month Mr. Edward Arnold will publish Slatin Pacha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," a book which will, without a doubt, be the most interesting at any rate of the early part of the new year. There is no man living whose career has been so extraordinary and romantic as Slatin's. He is the only surviving European soldier who was an eye-witness of the new Prophet's struggle for supremacy. Slatin was, besides, the Prophet's most formidable opponent—after Gordon, of course. He fought him in twenty seven pitched battles. After that he was taken prisoner, and carried to El Obeid, in Kordofan, beyond which the Mahdi's influence had scarcely as yet extended itself northwards. The Mahdi was at El Obeid when his armies destroyed Hicks's force to a man. As a prisoner, Slatin accompanied the Mahdi's army to Khartoum. He saw the whole of the siege. Gordon's head was brought to him within an hour of the hero's murder. For twelve years he remained a captive at Khartoum and Omdurman. He escaped at the beginning of the present year. This book will, we imagine, complete all that it is now possible to know about the history of the Soudan since 1882—until the country is once more opened to Europeans, when, doubtless, there will be a rich harvest of reminiscences for any stranger who may care to reap it. The work will be something much more than a record of personal adventures. Slatin was Governor of Darfur, the large province which formed the extreme west of the Egyptian Soudan. It is quite possible that the last remnants of the Mahdi's power may be swept away by an advance from Darfur. The French are manifesting a lively (and quite natural) curiosity in that great province of the late Egyptian "Empire." From a military point of view the book will be very valuable. Some of the regions which the author describes are scarcely known to Europeans. The map which he has drawn up is believed to be the most authentic one yet produced. The book will also contain a complete ground plan of Khartoum and Omdurman, "which might be of immense service in case of military operations." The numerous illustrations are by Mr. Talbot Kelly. The work, the sub-title of which is "A Personal Narrative of Fighting and Serving the Dervishes," is translated and edited by Major Wingate, author of "Mahdism and the Egyptian Soudan."

"THE Balance of Power," a subject on which Professor Burrows of Oxford has just published a book, is the title of a new work by Mr. A. Hassall, of Christ Church, Oxford, which Messrs. Rivington, Percival and Co. have in the press. Mr. Hassall's work will cover a much shorter period than Professor Burrows's, which extends from the earliest times to the present day. It only deals with the period from 1715 to 1789. But that period includes the great era of English expansion, Mr. Hassall's volume is only one of an excellent series entitled "Periods of European History," to which Mr. Morse Stephens, Mr. Wakeman, and others are contributors.—Another work, partly of an historical character, which the same publishers will shortly have ready, is Canon Isaac Taylor's "Names and their Histories," arranged in alphabetical order, for study in topography and historical geography. English and French village names, German, Slavonic, Indian, Turkish names are elaborately treated.

IT is now twenty-six years since Admiral Lord Clarence Paget retired from the service. Much of his leisure time he devoted to writing his Autobiography. It has for a considerable time been ready for the press, and will, we understand, be published at an early date in the new year by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Born eighty-four years ago, the son of the Marquis of Anglesey, the autobiographer is a link with the great age of the British army and navy. Waterloo was fought four years after his birth. The Autobiography will contain the diaries kept by the author while on service in the Baltic and Black Sea during the Crimean War, and during his subsequent service as Admiral in command of the Mediterranean squadron. Lord Clarence Paget was Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second Administration. His Autobiography is expected to be an interesting contribution to the Crimean literature which so many of the survivors from that great war have been piling up. The book is to be edited by Sir Arthur Otway.

THE literary and philosophical lights of St. Louis U.S.A., are making the popular culture movement "hum" in their great and prosperous city. Their "Self-Culture Clubs" are now united in the "Self-Culture Hall Association," for "wage-earners and their families." The young women of St. Louis have their self-culture clubs, no less than the young men. One of their most popular projects for the New Year is the Study of Charles Dickens. One of the stiffest subjects in the programme of debates is "Marriage and Divorce. What should be done with it?"—"It," as if marriage and divorce were one and the same thing (which it often is in the World's two great Republics). "Should women have all the privileges of men and be encouraged to take men's professions?" What is the use of asking, when the American woman does it whether you encourage her or no? The American woman means to go further ahead, you bet. "Would it be advisable to try and establish an eight hour law all over the world right away?" Hardly. If you could improve the St. Louis City Charter, how would you like to have it done? That's practical. And so is this other theme—"What do you think could be done to improve the tone of political life in our country!"

## HISTORY IN DRESS: BY MRS. J. R. GREEN.

MRS. J. R. GREEN, in a charming address given, on Dec. 7, at the Working Men's College, threw a great deal of light on the meaning of the curious alterations in national costume known as changes of fashion, and on the many agencies that were at work producing them. She showed how dress, in respect of materials, colours, style, and ornament, had been affected by exploration, conquest, trade, incidents of the battlefield, international relations, political partisanship, the diffusion of wealth, social distinctions, and the means of internal communication. She pointed out that behind the strange changes of fashion there often lay a meaning which made a curious and interesting history.

Whenever there was a great interest in new styles of dress some singular prosperity or increase in trade had happened to the country. Before the Reformation most people had very little money, according to our modern ideas, and they used to go clad in sober gowns cut much after the same pattern. But this was altered in the time of Elizabeth, when we began to trade with the East Indies, and to receive the gold of Peru and the plunder of Spanish dominions. Men gave up wearing the long gowns of their fathers, and copied the fashions of Venice, France, or Germany. The ladies adopted silk, satin, and cloth of gold, painted their faces, and had their hair "wreathed and crested," and hung with bugles and many childish gewgaws; but the piercing of the ears was "not so much frequented amongst women as men." Great ruffs stood out round the heads of women like "pillars of pride," strengthened by what the Puritans called "the Devil's liquor, starch." At this period came in pocket-handkerchiefs, silk stockings, fans, and ostrich feathers. People in trade began to adopt the new finery. Two hundred years later, when we were fighting Holland and France, new wealth again showed itself in the splendour and cost of our rich folk's dress. Women collected their clothing from all parts of the earth. The men were fully as smart, and were quite as many bright colours—bows of riband and silks and satins. Then came the romantic imitation of humble life and its simplicity. A wealthy man would dress like a shepherd and carry a crook, but that was golden, and his coat was of velvet and lace. Titled ladies made themselves into mock milkmaids, in silk frocks covered with diamonds. Gentlemen wore loose coats called "wrap rascals" and gold-laced hats slouched in imitation of stage coachmen; others wore mock grooms, in dirty boots and spurs. A pretty fancy in women's dress at that time and for hundreds of years before was the wearing of aprons as part of their smartest dress, as a symbol of the housewifery and dainty qualities of a capable and well-bred woman. Some men had their beards starched and put in pasteboard cases overnight. A man appeared in St. James' Park in a coat loaded with gilt buttons, skirts long, a scarlet waistcoat set off with gold lace, and otherwise peculiar; and he was a blacksmith. But all this kind of fashion was scarcely to be found out of London. In our own days we have the elements of wealth and trade, and the lesson taught was that a history of dress would be largely a history of conquest, colonisation, and discovery. But other things had also influenced fashions. The wearing of green by the Irish, of the Garibaldi jacket, and of the colors called Solferino and Majenta; and the imitation in England of the styles of Napoleon III. and the Empress were referred to; and then it was shown that, when we were at war with France, fashionable people went to look for models in Italy, Spain, or Germany, but went back to France as soon as peace was made. It was once part of the manners of a fine gentleman to comb his wig in public places. At one time a lady's hair was dressed for three months at least, during which time it was not to be touched, combed, or untied. At the time of the first French Revolution we copied the simplicity of the French peasants; and then the flowing lines of Grecian and Roman dress were copied by our women, so far as they understood them. The love of good conduct and morality affected dress in the case of the Puritans and the Quakers. The people who adopted these motives protested against extravagance did not invent new costumes; they simply held to what was customary in their own class and time. The judge's robe and the clergyman's cassock represented old costumes which were once common. Living men could remember a bishop preaching in a wig, and the Archbishop of Canterbury wore one at the Queen's coronation. The clergyman's broad brimmed hat with a low crown was worn by respectable people 300 years ago. The falling collars of clergymen and lawyers were common in the time of James I., and the white bands were survivals of those collars once worn by all the laity. Thus costumes thought odd were the remains of what was once common. Among these were powdered hair, the big wig of the coachman, the pantaloons and sash apron, the hats and coats of the beefeaters at the Tower, the dress of boys and girls at charity schools, the veil of the nun, and the Courtdress of a gentleman. In general, all were survivals of something that was once common. There was one motive which had seldom had power over dress, and that was the desire to discover and to wear what was beautiful; and this was a lasting shame and disgrace to Europe, for no gift of man was more lofty than the love of beauty. It might be hoped that some day, when the people had grown intelligent and cultivated, they will understand the value of true beauty, dignity, and self-respect in dress.

## IS RUSSIA TO RULE THE WORLD?

"THE twentieth century belongs to us," recently exclaimed the St. Petersburg "Novoye Vremya." For a long time the Czar of Russia has been regarded as master of the Old World, but never more so than now. He can preserve peace or bring on war at pleasure. The Emperor William's conservative Germans will not fight unless they are attacked. France cannot go to war without an ally. England fears that she will find no one to help her. Italy and Austria have no money. The Czar alone need consult no one but himself in the matter. Alarmists believe that if the Czar puts his legions into motion, all Europe will become his prey. An instance of this is to hand in a pamphlet published in Vienna, which is just now creating much interest. The writer, Joseph Popowski a member of the Austrian Legislature, has endeavoured to picture the danger from a statistical point of view. Although a Pole, he has curbed his national animosity against Russia, and treats the subject mainly from a European point of view. The chief danger lies, in his opinion, in the enormous extent and compactness of Russia. Popowski (whose article has been translated for the Literary Digest, "and should be read in connection with that published last month, entitled "A Generation Hence") writes in the main, as follows:—"The Czar rules over a territory more than 9,000,000 square miles in extent. That is twice as much as China, two and a-half times as much as the United States, five times as large as all Europe, forty-one times as large as Germany, and fifty times as large as France. Russia's population is more numerous than that of any two European Powers outside their Colonies, and Russias population increases much faster. At the end of the century it will be greater than that of the Triple Alliance. Russia follows the expansive force within her, and aims at the rule of the world. The Czar regards himself as the King of Kings, and the same view is held by his people. To this very day one may hear Russian make the naive assertion that the Crimean war was nothing but a rebellion of the French English, and Turks against the power of the Czar. The Russians want Constantinople because they regard themselves as the heirs of Eastern Rome. In Asia they mean to obtain the empire of Genghis and Tamerlane. Can Europe defend herself against Russia? Napoleon I. was of opinion that a warlike, enterprising Czar could soon reach Calais with his army and become the supreme ruler of Europe's destinies. But Russia is not given to sudden impulses: she advances slowly. The Triple Alliance was created because the Powers of Europe saw the danger from coalitions like this nearly always lose the right moment to act, and Russia knows well how to make use of the jealousies of the European Powers. If the French politicians could judge calmly, they would see that they risk their colonies in their hope to regain Alsace-Lorraine, and they would become suspicious of Russia. A French statesman very justly says: 'Russia is Germany's enemy to-day; to-morrow when we have overcome Germany, Russia will be our enemy.' But common-sense alone does not rule the world; passion, too, has its influence. Many years must pass before the French give up their idea of revenge. The only defence against Russia is strict watchfulness on the part of the Triple Alliance, assisted by England."

Popowski closes his booklet with the following warning sentences:—"Under these circumstances Europe may experience surprises greater than the most pessimistic now expect. Russia can count upon France's assistance, and may suddenly find allies among the Slavonian nations. And Russia has the advantage of autocratic leadership. The Powers united to form the Triple Alliance cannot act without a council. Russia, therefore, has the initiative, and can choose her own time for the attack. It is difficult to say whether the diplomats of Europe will be equal to the emergency. Thus much is certain: The balance of power is turning more in favour of Russia, hence all who value the civilisation of Western Europe cannot fail to regard the future with apprehension."

Some time since, however (the "Literary Digest" reminds us), a writer in the "Militar Wochenblatt, Berlin," declared that Russia's strength is over rated. He believes that she can afford as little to risk temporary defeat as any other Power. The flower of her army is gathered on the German frontier. If she is beaten there, she is less able to recover than Germany, which can manage to raise a second army nearly as good as her first.

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## THE DUTY OF EDUCATED INTELLECT TO THE STATE.

THE Lord President of the Court of Session (Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson), Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, delivered his rectorial address on Dec. 6, on "The Duty of Educated Intellect to the State." There was due (he said) to the State a tribute or excise out of cultivated intellect, and at present he doubted if the State got its due. What was needed was the creation of better-informed, more liberal, more steady public opinion on political and social questions generally. It was most desirable that the subject of Socialism should be studied and understood now before it had got mixed up with party politics. It scarcely appeared that at present much trouble was being taken by educated people generally to form an accurate apprehension of the sort of problems which fell under the name of personal possession.

In proportion as the mind of a country was driven away, or withdrew, from interesting itself in the State and serving the State, that country was weakened, and human progress was stunted. No one could deny that a man was the better for being highly educated, or, in terms, to assert that affairs of State were best disposed on narrow grounds. No one said in so many words that thought and knowledge were less well adapted to statecraft than half knowledge and inaccurate thinking. What was said was rather that for the practical affairs of life, and particularly of politics, education was apt to bring a certain detachment from the interests and sympathies of common people, and that although the bond of union among educated people was ennobling, it none the less constituted them a class. This was partly true. The true answer, however, to the objection lay deeper. Of the mental habit of culture it was a characteristic not to overrate education itself. The tendency to do so arose from an incomplete view of the panorama of life. Individual education, the education of school and college combined, was strong; but other things were stronger—race, character, religion, sentiment, interest in the past, loyalty to persons, knowledge of the world, business capacity—above all, the vast accumulated funds of wisdom and guidance which were covered by the invidious term prejudice and the august name of authority. The appreciation of these elements, and especially of their due weight in a civilised community, was a sure criterion of cultivated intelligence. That the intellect of the country ought, in the country's interest, to exercise a guiding influence in its affairs was a proposition widely different from a claim that, by artificial enactment, a preponderant voice should be given to what were called the educated classes. If they chose their law-givers on the sole ground of accomplishment in literature and science the experiment was predestined to failure. He himself sympathised not with isolation but with fusion. In the State and in society the future largely depended on the extent to which those who thought and who knew accepted the conditions of British democracy and contributed their thought and knowledge accordingly. To exercise a formal arbitrament was one of the functions of life which in modern days was appointed for the educated; it was in their quality of citizens that they must seek to influence events. He was not speaking alone of active participation in politics, for more indirect and subtle agencies were at least as potent, in all available ways the light of knowledge should be turned on the path of the State-ground. People had been living in one of the best minds. The success of the system of popular government must depend on the prevalence of reason in its counsels. Nothing implied that British householders need be hostile to reason or disinclined to avail themselves of the best-informed guides. The pessimist view had at least the merit of simplicity. The many, it was said, were ignorant, poor, and selfish, and would overbear the men of light. But this is thought highly fallacious. It presumed either that society was wholly disorganised or that the gift of the suffrage had a disorganising effect, which turned the voters into a set of unconnected units. It assumed that there was an eternal pitched battle going on between classes on class subjects. All this was flagrantly contrary to the fact.

The political history of this country had seldom been class questions, and never had been less so than they were at present. It was, he thought, contrary to the fact to say that the individual withered as the world grew more and more; and our great poet had put the words in the mouth of a misanthrope. The market might have gone down for many things, but not education. That stood at a premium. And, of all kinds of virtue, what went farthest now was exactly what had gone farthest from the beginning of time—boldness, boldness, always boldness. He used the term in its most sterling sense, the power of staying, as well as the power of striking, the power of never minding what people thought if you were in the right. The times of the fourteenth parchment marks' on the apron, the hats and coats of the beefeaters at the Tower, the dress of boys and girls at charity schools, the veil of the nun, and the Courtdress of a gentleman. In general, all were survivals of something that was once common. There was one motive which had seldom had power over dress, and that was the desire to discover and to wear what was beautiful; and this was a lasting shame and disgrace to Europe, for no gift of man was more lofty than the love of beauty. It might be hoped that some day, when the people had grown intelligent and cultivated, they will understand the value of true beauty, dignity, and self-respect in dress.

## MOHAMMEDANISM IN RUSSIA.

A FEW days ago, before the District Court at Ufa (Russia), fourteen Mohammedans were charged with being apostates to the Orthodox faith, and they were called upon, under penalty of the entire sequestration of their movable and immovable property, to enter the State Church. The accused chose one of their number as spokesman, who asked: "Why are we designated renegades and apostates? You have no right or authority to include us in either category. We profess, and have always professed, the same faith in which we were born and reared. Had we deserted that faith you would not prosecute us." "That is possible," said the President of the Court, "but you are now called upon to re-enter the Holy Orthodox Church." "Re-enter your Church!" exclaimed the Mohammedan spokesman. "How can we re-enter a Church to which we have belonged. We are not Christians, but Mohammedans, and true believers in the Prophet." "You must answer my question plainly and unequivocally," retorted the President with some severity. "Will you embrace the Orthodox faith?" "Certainly not," said the leading Mohammedan, "we are neither renegades nor apostates. We shall cling to our creed, although we may suffer for it." The Prosecutor then called a number of witnesses, who deposed that the parents of the accused, Mohammedan Tartars, had been forcibly baptised during "the good old days" when conversion by force was looked upon as a soul-saving service to God. But these "converts" were never anything more than Christians in name. Moreover, it was proved that not one of the accused had ever entered a Christian church; they had all been exemplary Mostems from their childhood. The defence was not accepted by the Court, and the whole of the property, including household goods and chattels, of the fourteen Mohammedans was ordered to be sequestrated.—"Daily News," Dec. 12.

SOME of the Anti-Liberal Vienna papers have lately asserted that Count Badeni, the new Austrian Prime Ministers, is descended from very humble ancestors—that, in fact, the founder of the family was an Italian cook or confectioner, in the service of King Sigismund August of Poland. Now says a correspondent, a lecture on the subject of the Counts's decent has been delivered before the Vienna Heraldic Society, and legal documents have been shown to vouch for the truth of the following statements. In 1518 one Michael Badeni, Colonel in the service of the Duke of Milan, escorted Princess Bona Sforza, the bride of King Sigismund, to Poland and entered the service of the King. He settled near Cracow, and his son was ennobled by Sigismund II. The great grandfather of the present Countwas private Secretary to the King of Poland. The Austrian title of the Count was not conferred upon the Badenis until 1845, when the present holder's grandfather received it.

"THE Salon" held another of its interesting winter soirees the other night at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly. The aim of this institution, now well established among what may be called the occasional clubs of London is to bring together at stated intervals followers of all the arts, and others who are associated with them in the sympathy of taste. The entertainment of last night was chiefly musical. Madame Pemberton Hincks, from New Orleans, sang one or two of the charming Creole songs with which she is now creating a new genre in the concert room. The same accomplished artiste was also heard in several of the refined compositions of Mr. Herbert Bunning, sometimes in solos, sometimes in conjunction with Mr. Darvall. Madame Fortescue played two solos on the harp, and Miss Dell Thompson recited, greatly to the satisfaction of a large and appreciative audience, which included many persons of note.

## BISMARCK THE TALKER.

MR. LOWE'S "Bismarck's Table-Talk" writes a reviewer for the most part a reproduction of details from the exhaustive (and occasionally exhausting) works of Herr Von Poschinger. Bismarck's Boswell as Mr. Lowe calls him, not quite appropriately. The German Boswell has filled four volumes with Bismarck's table-talk and interviews with journalists, and we are not sure that he is done with the subject. Like Herr von Poschinger, Mr. Lowe is an enthusiastic admirer of the great man. He sees the great man everywhere. He detects resemblances between him and Luther, Pitt, Cromwell, Frederick the Great, King Alfred, Sir Robert Walpole, Washington, Victor Emmanuel, Henry Fifth of England, Richelieu Machiavelli, Wallenstein, Samson Agonistes, and Prometheus—who (we mean Bismarck-Prometheus) "chained to his forest rock (where was it?) spent all his bitter time in exclaiming against the ingratitude and injustice of the new Teutonic gods." As a talker Bismarck is not so much compared as contrasted with such renowned talkers as Johnson, Goethe, and Coleridge. Bismarck's talk was as "bound to be . . . a thousand times more interesting" than theirs, for the words of a man of action have ever a greater charm, and, indeed, a higher value, than those of mere men of thought." Even Prince Bismarck's famous dog "might have been taken to symbolise the dogs of war." After all this, one is surprised to find Mr. Lowe's growl as to Providence for having sent his hero into the world on All Fools' Day. But Mr. Lowe has produced an amusing and instructive book—one which will greatly help English readers to understand the character of one of the world's greatest men. Bismarck's talk was of the first order. All the world knows how startlingly frank it was. Disraeli hits off the Bismarckian bluntness in his "Endymion," where the Prussian statesman appears as Count Ferroll. Talking to Lady Montfort the Count remarks that the Prussian King should make a country and not trouble himself about constitutions. "But how is that to be done?" "There is only one way; by blood and iron." "My dear Count, you shock me." "I shall have to shock you a great deal more before the inevitable is brought about." Shortly before the Austrian war Bismarck was dining with the Saxon Envoy, Count Hohenthal, who was, of course, on the Austrian side. His hostess asked him—

"Is it really true that you mean to go to war with Austria, and make a conquest of Saxony?"

"Certainly, my dearest Countess," replied Bismarck, with equal candour, "it is perfectly true. From the very first day I took office I never thought of anything else. Our guns are now all ready, and you shall soon see that they are superior to the Austrian artillery.

Oh, how frightful, exclaimed the Countess. But now that you are in such a candid mood, will you also give me a friendly piece of advice? We have two estates, and I want to know which of them I should fly to—the one in Bohemia, or the other near Leipzig.

"If you will take my advice," replied Bismarck, "do not go to Bohemia, for it is there, and precisely in the neighbourhood at your estate, that we shall fight the Austrians, so that you might have all sorts of terrible adventures. You had better let matters go quietly to Saxony, for there will be nothing doing near Leipzig, and you will not even be bothered with the billeting of troops, as your chateau does not lie on any military road."

When the war did take place the Countess could not complain that her guest had misled her. Everybody knows how the diplomatists and monarchs of Europe were cajoled by this amazing candour of "mad Bismarck." Would he have said it if he had believed it? Napoleon the Little and the Inscrutable was completely taken in by Bismarck's candour. When he was warned by Mr. Camille Doucet (at the time of Bismarck's Ambassadorship in Paris) the Emperor asked "What danger can there be in a man who notoriously thinks aloud."

M. Doucet answered, "Count von Bismarck has a genius for conveying false impressions by telling the naked truth. His frankness is like the inky fluid which the cuttlefish at Biarritz throw round them—the more truthful he is the less one sees into him."

Bismarck had but a poor opinion of most diplomatists. The French he esteemed least.

He sneered at diplomatists like M. Benedetti and the Duc de Grammont, calling them "dancing dogs without collars." They never seemed to have a master, he complained, "but stood up on their hind legs and performed their antics without authority from man alive. If they barked, you were sure to hear a voice from Paris crying to them to be quiet. If they fawned, you might expect to see them receive some sly kick, warning them that they ought to be up and biting."

"If I have an enemy in my power I must destroy him," said Bismarck in the earlier days of his career. He made the same candid admission in the cheery conversation with his friend d'Ester, his democratic opponent in the old Frankfort Diet. Said he on one occasion to d'Ester, "If it were in my power I would have you shot."

"Well, Herr von Bismarck," retorted d'Ester, "when we get the upper hand I shall have you hanged."

But there is another version of this story, which represents Herr d'Ester to have observed to Bismarck:

"You alone in all your party have always treated us with politeness. Let us make a bargain. If we gain the upper hand we shall spare you; if fortune should favour you, you shall do the same by us."

To this Bismarck replied:

"If your party fares this way, life will not be worth living; if ours is victorious, there will have to be executions; but they shall be conducted with politeness up to the last step of the ladder."

Some of Prince Bismarck's best stories are about his battlefields, but most of those reproduced by Mr. Lowe are familiar to us—for example, the story about his trying to sleep on a dunghill, and his exchanging his soft but malodorous bed for "a chilled steel" which "I doubled myself up like a pocket knife;" or about his giving his last, cherished Havana to a wounded dragoon; or about his giving a sly kick to the king's horse, in order to get the obstinate Monarch (whom he had repeatedly warned in vain) out of the rain of shot and shell. The horse galloped off, The King looked sharply round in astonishment. He probably suspected what Bismarck had done, but the narrator remarked, he said nothing. That was in the battle of Sadowa, about which Bismarck records an amusing incident:

I never saw anything more comic than the capers of the big regimental goat of the Berlin Guard Artillery, as it went careering about at the bugler's side in the thickest of the bullet-rain, and making for the enemy with its grotesque leaps and bounds. The Austrians, too, are really said to have believed that the form of this goat had merely been assumed by Satan, with whom the wicked Bismarck had entered into a compact against their invincible Iron Brigade.

The gentler side of Bismarck's character comes out in the following:

It was soon after the battle of Koniggratz. I was riding alone over the dead-strewn field. It was a sight to be seen—horses and men in the most horrible, bloody never to be forgotten. In one place I came upon a poor horse, a beautiful animal, both of whose hind-feet had been torn away by a shell. While trying to support himself upon his fore-feet, quivering and neighbouring piteously, he looked up at me with his great moist eyes, as if beseeching my help—and then I longed for a revolver to send a bullet into his heart, and so relieve him from his suffering.

It is easy to understand the fascination which Bismarck has ever exercised over all who have known him "at home." No cheerier, simpler, unaffected, unconventional, more amusing, and indulgent host ever lived. The historian Motley's description of the Bismarck household in the early days at Frankfort holds good for later times—

The Bismarcks are as kind as ever. It is one of those houses where every one does what one likes. The show apartments where they receive formal company are on the front of the house. Their living-rooms, however, are a salon and dining-room at the back, opening upon the garden. Here there are young and old, grandparents and children and dogs all at once; eating, drinking, smoking, piano-playing, and pistol-firing (in the garden), all going on at the same time. It is one of those establishments where every earthly thing that can be eaten or drunk is offered you; porter, soda-water, small beer, champagne, burgundy, or claret are about all the time, and everybody is smoking the best Havana cigars every minute.

The main facts of the story about Bismarck's "editing" of the King's telegram from Ems have long been known to every newspaper reader. But it is a story which bears repetition. One of the most dramatic in all diplomatic history, it is reproduced with every detail in Mr. Lowe's book. The whole scene is vividly set forth again—Moltke and Von Roon, dropping their forks, and pushing their chairs back, in mortal disappointment, when Bismarck read out King William's too pacific telegram; then, Bismarck suddenly asking Moltke if he really was ready for war, and, receiving a satisfactor reply, sitting down at a side table the famous Royal telegram, showing it to his two friends, who exclaimed splendid, and then despatching it hot foot to the news agencies; lastly, soon after midnight, the telegraphic news from Paris that the capital was in a state of fury, shouting for war. The second greatest Bismarckian dodge was played upon Jules Favre. During the peace negotiations the German Chancellor refused to discuss the French condition. "Not an inch of our soil, not a stone of our fortresses." "Moreover, you have come too late," said Bismarck; there, behind that door is a delegate of the Emperor Napoleon III., and I am about to negotiate with him.

On Favre these words produced an indescribable impression of consternation and fear. Bismarck saw at a glance the enormous advantage he had obtained, and, while fixing his eyes on the door (which probably was only a cupboard), said: "Why should I treat with you? Why give to your Republic an appearance of legality in signing a treaty with their representative? In reality, you are merely a band of rebels. Your Emperor, should he return, would have the right to shoot you down as traitors and rebels. Bismarck went on to describe Trochu's resistance as a crime; "if he were a German General I would have him shot this very day;" in two or three days more the people of Paris would be dying of starvation by the hundred thousand, and so forth.

The Chancellor then rose as if to leave, and put his hand on the handle of the door, behind which the delegate of Napoleon was supposed to be awaiting an interview. Thereupon Favre sprang up, hastened to Bismarck, and called out imploringly: "No; do not! Have all you ask, but do not impose on France, after all her misfortune, the shame of being obliged to endure a Bonaparte!" Then the two sat down and Bismarck talked about the illusions of democracy and the wonderful virtues of tobacco smoke in diplomacy. If the conversation on this point, as reported in these pages, be authentic, Bismarck could have made his fortune as a persifleur in the Paris press.

## FUTURE OF OUR SUGAR-PRODUCING COLONIES.

AT a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Whitehall Rooms, on Dec. 10 (Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, C.M.G., in the chair), Mr. Justice Conde Williams (of Mauritius), read a paper on "The Future of our Sugar-Producing Colonies." In the course of an eloment and extremely interesting paper, Mr. Justice Conde Williams said:—As regards the immediate future of cane sugar, the all-important question of the hour is, can the struggle against the bounty-fed product be longer maintained by our own sugar-producing Colonies? If the home market alone was available to us, the answer would, of course, be in the negative. Fortunately, Africa with its boundless interior possibilities is open as a handy market to Mauritius and Natal; Australasia to Queensland, New South Wales, and Fiji; India to Mauritius and our sugar-growing Colonies further east; and not Canada alone, but also the great Republic of the United States of America, with its vast area, and its population increasing by a million yearly, to the West Indies and to British Guiana. If only the efforts of 1885 had been successful, and our sugar had been put upon the United States free import list, there need have been little further concern for the future of sugar in our West Indian Colonies; and, even now, the unexhausted energies of the West India Committees might well be directed once again to the introduction of our West Indian sugars to the States upon the same footing as our West Indian bananas. But the fact is not to be lost sight of that the English market is far from actually closed to British-grown sugar. Looking to the future, it is desirable in the case of all our West Indian possessions, and essential in the case of some of them, to maintain as all hazards the cultivation and manufacture of sugar; and this can only be done now at a comparatively small loss to the producer, by perfecting his methods of manufacture. Bounties are hopelessly against us. Freight is against us as hopelessly. But why should the resources of science, which are liberally and studiously applied to the extraction of sugar from the beet, be neglected, as they still are in a large measure grossly and notoriously neglected in the matter of cane juice extraction?... It is no new discovery that a central factory system is eminently adapted to our West Indian sugar-producing Colonies—the point is that the hour has now actually arrived for adapting it and adopting it. The future of our sugar-producing Colonies does not rest universally with sugar. Mauritius, however, is almost as closely wedded to sugar as the Leeward Islands or Barbados in the West. In 1815 Mauritius exported 1200 tons of the staple, in 1824, 12,000, and more than 130,000 in 1894. In 1851 her population was 189,000. It doubled itself in forty years. But while the general population of the island had increased by some 42,000 only, the Indian population had more than trebled itself, adding 178,000 to its earlier numbers. I hope that this tide will be arrested is now wholly too late. Already a large and almost unascertained number of small Indian peasant proprietors are permanently established upon Mauritian soil. The creole has never awakened, as Natal is, sturdily awakening, to resist by drastic measures the great wave of Eastern encroachment; and the coming development of the great island of Madagascar is likely to afford a further opportunity for the already flagging creole population from Mauritius. Mauritius possesses certain resources which are still largely undeveloped—vanilla, tobacco, fibre, and tea, suited to development by small cultivators, such as are found among the rapidly increasing body of Indian "ryots" of the island. New industries, the cultivation of aloe fibre has doubled its export value during the past fifteen years; and the sisal plant from Yucatan or the Bahamas would probably prove well suited to the more arid districts, rendered so by deforestation. But, look at the Mauritius from what point of view we may, the conclusion is inevitable that the future of the community rests with India. In the Colony of Queensland the so-called "working man" has excluded Indian coolie labour. And now suddenly finding himself a labour employer as a farmer under the central factory system, is "hoist on his own petard" as regards labour, and the Kanaka supply being well-nigh exhausted, he is fain to make experimental drafts upon China and Japan. Fiji has taken care to provide herself adequately with Indian coolies. Ten thousand of them in the Colony, as free Indian lessees, grow canes for such vast factories as those of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Natal is reputed to be the only British Colony where the cultivation of sugar for export at present really "pays." Returning to the Islands of Columbus and Raleigh, I plainly attribute separate sugar in one's mind from the fortunes of Barbados in the future as in the past. There is no want of labour here; on the contrary, with a population increasing by 10 per cent. per annum, there is a plethora of native numbers, which constitutes a drag upon and a danger to the community. But with Tobago near at hand, ready and willing to welcome such cultivators of coffee and cocoa—with the vast and healthy upland interior of British Guiana hard by, waiting for development and unlikely to get it with a population numbering less than three to the square mile while that of Barbados is at least 1,500, there should be no real difficulty in finding a future vent for the superfluous labour of this congested little Island. For the present, its general exports, consisting almost entirely of the produce of the cane, show an actual increase upon the export of ten years ago, in spite of falling prices and (on many private estates) inadequate machinery testifying thereby to the importance of a constant labour supply in combating the sugar growers' difficulties. The agricultural future of this highly cultivated island, well provided as it is with many resources of civilisation, must rest with sugar so long as the world affords a market for the produce of the cane. Concerning the ultimate future of British Guiana, despite hard times and low prices, the pessimist need surely entertain no really serious apprehension.

LIKE Londoners, the people of Vienna (says a Correspondent) have to pay a tax for their dogs. The receipts for the amount, which is six shillings, is worn on the dog's collar in the shape of a small medal bearing a number. The tax has to be paid at the beginning of each year, when the shape and colour of the medal is changed, so that the police can easily distinguish whether a dog is wearing last year's medal or a new one. The office where these medals are given out is daily crowded at this time of the year, the explanation being that there are not a few persons who are not satisfied with paying the tax and seeing their dogs provided with the proper medal, but who attach importance to the particular number on it, and do not mind calling at the Town Hall several times in order to secure their favourite one. No. 1 is an object of envy, but the officials always manage to reserve it to one of themselves since the old Archduke died who had the first right to it for more than twenty years. No. 100 is the property of a pensioned colonel, who, to be sure of getting it during the rest of his lifetime, offered to pay the tax for twenty years in advance. An old gentleman, whose house bears the number 81, was fond of sporting the same number on his dog's medal. This year he will have to be satisfied with another, as it has been given to a lady who entreated the clerk to let her have it. The official's curiosity was roused and he said he would do her the favour if she would tell him why she wished for that number particularly. She blushed and whispered "it is the number of his regiment, and I am going to give him a dear little Dachs for Christmas."

DIJON, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Burgundy, and an important centre of the wine trade' where tourists often break their journey on the way from Paris to Switzerland and Italy, is suffering just now from an out-break of typhoid fever. Both among the soldiers in barracks and among the population in the town there have been a considerable number of cases. The military authorities are doing all they can to stop the spread of the disease. One measure they have taken, however, will seem strange according to English notions. They have ordered a special allowance of tea to be served out to the soldier during the continuance of the epidemic. In France, where tea drinking is comparatively rare, it is a fixed popular belief that tea has curative effects in cases of fever of all kinds.

MESSRS. OLIPHANT, ANDERSON, and FERRIER are about to add to the number of books about books and biographies, with which the reading public is already pretty well surfeited. The series is to bear the title of "Famous Scots." Has Mr. H. G. Macpherson found anything new to say about "Thomas Carlyle," the well-worn subject allotted to him? Mr. Taylor Jones and the new Edinburgh Professor